

Dr Kreisky in Iran on act-finding mission

Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, has arrived in Iran with the two other prominent socialist leaders, Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, and Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister. They were welcomed by Mr Qotbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, and met President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. He expected to discuss the continued detention of the 53 American hostages.

Stages will be main subject of talks

Allaway

Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, flew into Tehran on a mission to find out the truth about the 53 American hostages held by the Islamic Revolution. He is expected to discuss the continued detention of the 53 American hostages.

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Defence to spokesman Commons

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Butler wants urgent action on mental patients report

Lord Butler, who chaired a committee on mental patients between 1972 and 1975, said that successive governments had failed to keep their word by not implementing his proposals.

Police warn clergy about missing Scots prisoner

Police yesterday were investigating the possibility of a link between the killing of a priest in Kent and a vicious double murder in Scotland. They warned clergymen throughout Britain to be on the alert for a prisoner on the run from Maidstone jail.

The prisoner, Henry John Gallagher, aged 29, was born in Dundee, failed to report back to the prison on May 12 after being allowed out on leave.

On Friday, Father Paul Edward Hull, aged 88, a retired Roman Catholic priest, was beaten to death in the presbytery at St Ethelbert's Church, Hareson Road, Ramsgate.

Army ready to crush Kwangju's revolt

From Jacqueline Reditt

Seoul, May 25
The South Korean martial law command issued a statement tonight saying that there had been many casualties today in Kwangju as a result of clashes between rival groups within the town. It said militant students had planned to free 3,700 political prisoners from the prison near Kwangju but the prison was securely held by the military. No details were given of deaths or injuries.

The command said the innocent citizens of Kwangju wanted the Government and troops to restore order as quickly as possible. This comment, together with earlier advice from the Foreign Ministry to foreigners to get out of Kwangju immediately and the fact that President Choi Kyu Han flew to the rebel area this afternoon, led to speculation that the martial law command is planning to take the town by force very soon.

A hard core of militants in Kwangju, the South Cholla provincial capital, have refused to lay down their arms and say they will continue their week-old revolt against the Government until their demands are met.

The Army has drawn up heavy tanks to within one mile of the town centre and behind these 1,000 infantrymen await the order to advance. They are supported by helicopter gunships and fighter-bombers.

A 15-man committee representing the citizens of Kwangju and including religious leaders, university professors and students, has been formed to negotiate with the martial law command. It was divided over what to do next.

Some members were in favour of laying down their arms but a more militant and seemingly dominant faction, mainly students, was still insisting on the lifting of martial law and the resignation of Lieutenant-General Chun Doo Hwan, Chief of the Defence Security and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), who is widely considered to be the power behind the presidency.

The students in Kwangju have formed themselves into commando groups and taken over security within the city. They have collected about 3,000 guns and threatened to shoot anyone who refuses to hand over arms explaining that it is vital to keep the arms in the hands of people they know and trust. They claim that infiltrators have been sent into the city by the Army.

Food supplies are reported to be running low as the Army is now entrenched all around the city and has set up checkpoints on all roads. Troops are also searching houses and farms.

Seoul remained calm over the weekend, after the execution yesterday morning of the former head of the KCIA, Kim Dae Jung, who assassinated President Park last October. Kim and four other conspirators were hanged four days after the South Korean Supreme Court rejected appeals against their death sentences.

Kim claimed he had shot the President to restore democracy, but the court found him guilty of trying to seize power for himself.

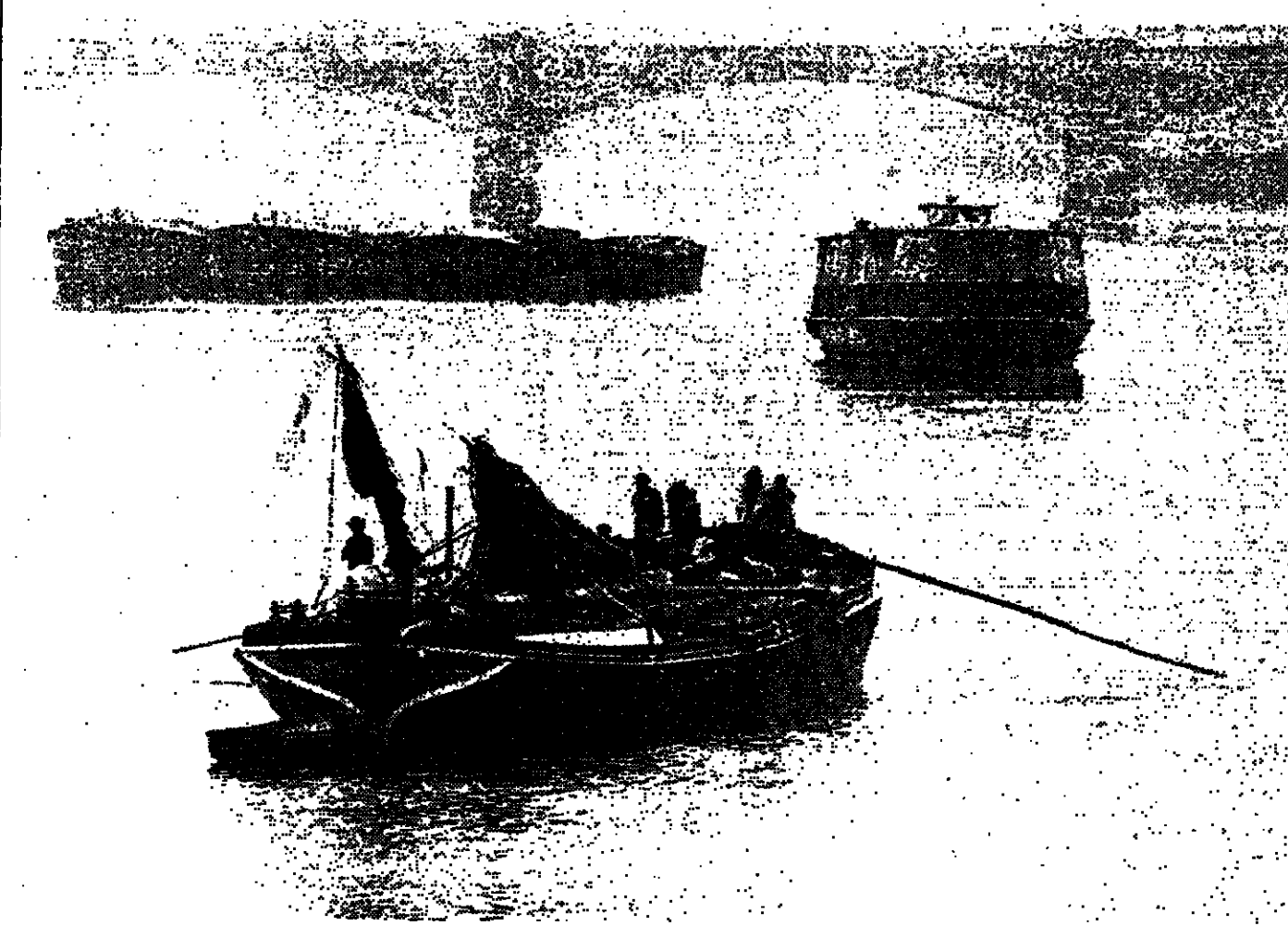
Police announced they had arrested North Korean agent yesterday who had been sent to stir up trouble in Kwangju.



Henry Gallagher: "Extremely violent"

Henry Gallagher, 29, was born in Dundee, failed to report back to the prison on May 12 after being allowed out on leave. He is described by Dundee police as an "extremely violent man" who has in the past assaulted clergymen.

Gallagher, also known as Henry Reid, is five feet 10 inches tall, of slim build, with a fresh complexion, and has ginger hair which was shaved nearly bald on top. He may have scars around his eyes, and has a tattoo of a nude woman on his arm.



The 88-year-old rebuilt sailing barge, Mirosa, being rowed up the Thames to the Blue Circle cement depot at Hurlingham. The barge's last cargo-laden Thames trip was 30 years ago.

Mr Weizman's resignation a severe blow to Middle East peace process

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, May 25

The resignation today of Mr Ezer Weizman, Israel's Defence Minister, has dealt a severe blow to the faltering Middle East peace process. A popular and influential politician, Mr Weizman was widely regarded as one of the country's right-wing coalition cabinet.

The resignation, ostensibly provoked by efforts to impose additional cuts on the defence budget, was also a reflection of Mr Weizman's inability to continue to function as a member of an increasingly hawkish government. His decision comes after a series of earlier resignations.

Coming on the eve of the deadline for reaching agreement between Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy, the resignation is regarded by diplomats as certain to increase the difficulties of finding a compromise.

Within hours of the announcement, expressions of regret at Mr Weizman's departure came from both Egypt—where he has long been the Israeli minister with the best personal relations—and from a number of Palestinian mayors in the occupied territories. Mr Elias Freij, the

elected mayor of Bethlehem, expressed a widely-held view when he described the move as "a big loss for mutual understanding between Jews and Arabs".

Over the past few days, the outspoken Defence Minister has repeatedly said that plans to cut a further \$15m from his budget would threaten Israel's security. The cuts are being pushed through by Mr Yigael Hurwitz, the Finance Minister, as part of an austerity package designed to counter a runaway inflation rate.

This morning, Mr Weizman made a brief statement before leaving the cabinet room for the last time, and tomorrow he is expected to offer his resignation formally in writing.

Under Israeli law, the resignation does not come into effect for 48 hours.

Exuding the political confidence for which he is noted, Mr Weizman explained that the proposed defence cuts were only one reason for his departure. He has also mentioned the Government's unbending attitude towards the crucial issue of Palestinian autonomy, and its continuing policy of expanding Jewish settlement on lands seized from the Arabs in 1967. A tall, charismatic poli-

Russia gives its terms for settling Afghan crisis

Moscow, May 25.—The Soviet Union today said that all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region must be removed before any Russian troops could be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

An authoritative commentary in the Communist Party daily newspaper Pravda said the Soviet-backed plan for peace talks between the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan and its neighbours, Iran and Pakistan, was the only way to solve the mutual problems in the region.

The plan for Afghan negotiations, nominally sponsored by Kabul but widely believed to have originated at the Kremlin, has been rejected by Iran, Pakistan, the United States, most of the West and China. It calls for separate Afghan, Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani agreements of non-interference, and an American pledge "not to carry out any subversive activity against Afghanistan".

The Pravda commentary was signed "A. Petrov", an acknowledged pseudonym generally thought to indicate that an article conveys the specific policies of the Kremlin leadership.

The commentary said Afghanistan believes, and the Soviet Union agrees, "that in the process of settlement shall also be considered the present-day situation in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone (and) the military political activity of the states which do not belong to that region."

"It declares for turning that region into a zone of peace, for dismantling foreign military bases there and other measures for easing tensions and strengthening security."—UPI.

German repercussions, page 4

Volcano halts US flights

Vancouver, Washington State, May 25.—Mount St Helens erupted again today, showering mud and ash over a 250-mile strip of the American west coast. No casualties have been reported.

The volcano shot ash and smoke to 40,000ft in the biggest eruption since a clunk of the mountain was blown out last Sunday. At least 32 people died.

Ash fell today on Portland, Oregon, 50 miles south. Airline flights to the city were stopped in case aircraft engines became clogged. The cloud of ash reached Seattle before heading out to sea.

Ash mixed with rain over the town of Kelso and other areas near the volcano, and grey mud fell on streets and cars.

Two earthquakes: Two strong earthquakes shook nearby all of California and parts of Nevada within four hours of each other today, starting landslides and sending boulders crashing onto roads.

Both earthquakes were centred 180 miles east of Berkeley in the Mammoth Lakes area near the Yosemite National Park.

Seismologists at Caltech in Pasadena said the first tremor took place at 9.34 am and registered 6 on the open-ended Richter scale. The second rocked the state at 12.45 pm and measured between 6 and 6.5.

The second earthquake rocked buildings from Sacramento to at least as far south as Los Angeles, 500 miles away. The first tremor was followed by at least four moderate aftershocks, the strongest of which registered between 4 and 5.5.

The White Mountain ranger station in the Inyo National Forest said boulders and landslides tumbled on to roads above Mammoth Lakes after the first earthquake.—Reuters, UPI.

British athletes' stand saluted in Moscow

The Soviet Union has declared the campaign to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow a flop. With the passing of the deadline for acceptance, the Russians have given British athletes much of the credit for being among the first to defy their Government and "forcing a breach in the boycott wall".

The official news agency Tass

Print unions set for merger talks

Two print unions, Natsopa and Sogat, are set for merger talks. If they amalgamate a large industrial union with about 370,000 members would be produced.

Holidaymakers stay at home

Roads were fairly free of traffic as the cloudy weather kept would-be holidaymakers at home. Because of recent forest fires woodlands and some roads in the Snowdonia National Park were barred to vehicles Page 2

Piggott selects Derby mount

Lester Piggott has said that he will ride the Irish-trained colt, Monteverdi, in the Derby on June 4 after all. Piggott, who has ridden eight Derby winners, described Monteverdi as "a useful" after he had finished fifth in the Irish 2,000 Guineas recently.

Leader, page 9
Letters: On public pay: policy, from Professor Imis Macbeath, and Canon Eric James

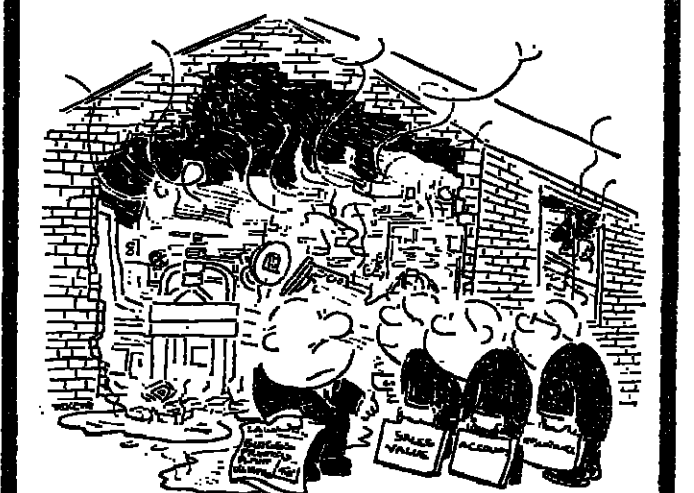
Leading articles: Olympic Games: Broadmoor patients.

Features, pages 6, 8
Dr William Sargent on police, interrogation methods; David Spanier reviews the successes of the Government's foreign policy; Europe's Middle East role; Dennis Walters: Robin Mead on the Passion Play controversy; Michael Leapman's New York diary.

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Roger Mortimer reviews Michael

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Head teachers advised to close schools during meal breaks if pupils lack adequate supervision

Labour whip pleads with Co-op 'to keep links'

Head teachers advised to close schools during meal breaks if pupils lack adequate supervision

By Geddes Correspondent

Teachers are to be advised to close their schools during the lunch hour if they cannot provide adequate supervision of pupils.

The National Association of Schoolmasters' Union (NASU) is expected to announce a policy statement today in which it will advise its members to close schools during the lunch hour if they cannot provide adequate supervision of pupils.

The union's policy is based on a survey of 1,000 schools which found that 40 per cent of schools were unable to provide adequate supervision during the lunch hour.

The union's policy is to close schools during the lunch hour if the head teacher is unable to provide adequate supervision of pupils.

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Labour whip pleads with Co-op 'to keep links'

From Derek Harris

Mr Edward Graham, Labour and Co-operative MP for Edmonstone, and a Labour Party whip, told a rally that it was crucial for the Co-operative movement to maintain its links with the Labour Party even though their relationship had "never been easy".

If the Co-operative movement was to pursue its economic and social aims it could not stand aside from political involvement.

Although the links have become more attenuated in recent years, 17 Co-operative MPs still take the Labour whip. Congress will also be asked today to approve the decision by the Co-operative Union's central executive to increase the movement's annual subscription to the Labour Party by £5,000 to £32,500.

A plea not to "hash the Co-op" on pay differentials was made by Mr Frank Dugdale, chief industrial relations officer to the Co-operative Union, to the 150,000 employees mainly in Co-operative retail societies.

Mr Dugdale told the Co-operative Employers Association there was unrest among the unions over historic differences which meant that workers were paid rather more than comparable workers in other retail companies.

He was making the plea as the present round of wage negotiations in the movement were going on. The movement is down to the general level of wages in some sectors, such as the dairy industry and in building, electrical work and television servicing.

In the present wages round the Co-operative Union, which negotiates most of the movement's wage agreements, wants to have general level agreements in the other sectors so that the Co-operative differentials are entirely scrapped.

That will help the retail societies, which have been badly affected by rough high street competition in the past year, with the Co-operatives' market share continuing to fall.

With more societies struggling to keep up their profitability, one dispute that shows signs of blowing up during the congress is over a central executive proposal to increase by 181 per cent subscriptions by retail societies supporting Co-operative Union activities.

A replica of Stephenson's Rocket engine which marred the reenactment of the 1829 Rainhill trials, near St Helens, Lancashire, on Saturday, when it left the rails and had to be transported.

More Ulster women have abortions in England

'No-go areas round Britain for Nato aircraft'

More Ulster women have abortions in England

From Richard Ford

The number of women travelling from Northern Ireland to England for abortions has increased in the early months of this year and shows no sign of dropping.

Figures released by the Ulster Pregnancy Advisory Association, which advises women in the province, where the Abortion Act, 1967, does not apply, show that almost 100 women left to have terminations in each of the first two months of the year.

Those statistics compare with an average over last year of about 70 a month, Mrs Joan Wilson, the director of the association, says.

Overall it is estimated that 2,000 women travelled to England last year, mostly to Liverpool, Birmingham and London, for abortions.

The association fears the number of unwanted pregnancies will remain high throughout 1980. "It is awful to think that women who want terminations have to travel to England or resort to back street abortions in Ulster," Mrs Wilson said.

The association is also finding that the result of Mr John Corrie's attempt to amend the Abortion Act is making many doctors refuse to consider giving abortions for women whose pregnancies are over 12 weeks.

Mrs Wilson says, often affects young girls who have been afraid to admit that they were pregnant.

"There is need for the Abortion Act to be extended to cover Northern Ireland so that women can have terminations for social and psychological reasons and not just on the present 'therapeutic' grounds."

Northern Ireland is covered by the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861, section 58 of which makes it an offence unlawfully to procure a miscarriage. However, abortions in the province are allowed on therapeutic grounds if a woman's life is in danger or there is a danger that she may give birth to a severely handicapped child.

Youth wounded: A youth in a stolen car was shot and seriously wounded yesterday at a checkpoint manned by the Ulster Defence Regiment in Glen Road, Andersonstown, west Belfast. Another youth escaped.

'No-go areas round Britain for Nato aircraft'

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence would not comment last night on a report that the RAF had established wartime "no go" areas for allied aircraft off the British coast because of weaknesses in Nato's identification equipment (IFF).

The shortcomings of allied IFF electronic systems are well known and were highlighted several years ago when aircraft on a Nato exercise "shot down" a substantial number from their own side.

Plans to modernize and standardize IFF signals throughout the alliance are expected to be approved by the end of this year and to take effect by the end of the century.

Until then there are evident dangers to allied aircraft straying into the path of the elderly Bloodhound anti-aircraft missiles which helped to defend East Anglian airfields against the threat of air attack in wartime.

The "no go" areas, according to yesterday's report, are being established as a stop-gap measure until the improvements can be introduced.

Apart from the Bloodhound missiles on airfields in East Anglia, the RAF has established the Rapier low-level anti-aircraft missile, at Leuchars and Lossiemouth, in Scotland, two bases lying outside the air space that can be protected by the Bloodhound "umbrella".

The Ministry of Defence also still hopes that the United States can be persuaded to buy the Rapier to protect the seven United States Air Force airfields in Britain.

The state of Britain's air defences was criticized in a recent report by the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence. It is unlikely to be improved substantially, however, until the new Tornado interceptor aircraft is introduced into service in the middle 1980s and improvements have been effected to Britain's radar defences.

A scheme to construct mobile radar stations round Britain is being considered by the RAF, according to yesterday's report. The Nimrod airborne early warning aircraft to replace the elderly Shackletons will also come into service soon.

Canterbury to debate lorry ban

Councils to study work cooperatives

Canterbury to debate lorry ban

By John Young

Planning Reporter

A controversial plan to exclude traffic from the main shopping streets of Canterbury goes before the city council's public works committee next month. If approved, it would be implemented later this summer. Its success or failure will affect the introduction of similar schemes in several other historic towns.

It has long been accepted that the constant passage of heavy vehicles, though unwelcome in any town, is particularly incompatible with old and often frail buildings, narrow streets and large numbers of tourists.

"Pedestrianization" schemes in Britain, however, have had a difficult history. Despite evidence to the contrary elsewhere in Europe, traders maintain that their business will suffer.

In Chichester the closure of parts of the four main streets that converge at the Cross was opposed by conservationists who maintained that the narrow streets were even less suitable for traffic.

The diversion of heavy vehicles away from Windsor and, more recently, York, has been criticized as merely "exporting the nuisance".

The proposals for Canterbury involve the exclusion of traffic from a stretch of the Parade, the High Street and St Peter's Street, totalling about a third of a mile, from part of Guildhall Street and from short stretches of side roads, between 10 am and 4 pm from Mondays to Saturdays.

Much of the congestion, it is said, is caused by through traffic to and from the Channel ports, which should use the ring road and which will benefit from a by-pass due to open next year.

Councils to study work cooperatives

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

Workers' cooperatives are mostly set up by groups of individuals; but they are blossoming at such a healthy rate now that local authorities are beginning to take an interest.

The increase in the number of cooperatives in the last few years, and particularly in the last year since the Cooperative Development Agency began its work, has encouraged councils to look more closely. Next month a conference is to be held for local authorities to explain the workings of cooperatives.

In London, Lewisham and Lambeth are the subject of studies by the agency into the potential for cooperative development. So far, 22 local authorities have decided to attend the conference.

There are about 320 workers' cooperatives in the United Kingdom, a huge increase from the 100 or so in the mid-1970s. By their nature most are very small; but two employ more than 400 people and 11 more than 100 staff.

GP hospital unit safest place to have a baby

Architect

GP hospital unit safest place to have a baby

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The safest place to have a baby appears to be in a general practitioner unit in a hospital where the family doctor delivers the baby, a report published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys states. Fewer than a tenth of births take place in those units.

The rate of still births and deaths in the first week of life is four times higher among babies born at home than in a general practitioner unit.

The rate is three times higher in consultant obstetric units than in family doctor units; but the former take most high risk cases, so their relative safety cannot be deduced from the figures.

Perinatal and infant mortality: social and biological factors, 1975-77 (Stationery Office, £8).

Architect

Distinctive style of the new Caxton House

Prime sites, so they say, always get redeveloped. That is the reason why so few genuinely historic buildings remain in the City of London or the City of Westminster (so discussed in terms of their medieval boundaries). That pressure has been particularly apparent in the areas on either side of Victoria Street.

For the most part, new buildings in this location will be offices, possibly with shops at ground level and perhaps a few garret flats. The result over the years has been to transform the area between Victoria and Whitehall into a commercial district with very few inherent characteristics—possibly a threat of vulgarity.

A new development in Tothill Street, not far from Westminster Abbey, makes a determined and visible effort to create distinctive character, while conforming to the standard uses.

Caxton House, consists of eight floors, mostly offices save for parking space in the basement and a bank on the ground floor. It replaces two buildings governed by restrictive covenants on the rear and side regarding a reflective surface facing adjoining buildings.

On plan, the building in its upper storeys is B-shaped, permitting the modern version of lightwells between the arms. In one of them a picturesque garden will be constructed, incorporating remains of the previous Caxton House—namely the portico and sundry columns.

The interior of the building seems adequately lush: some oak, some travertine. Modest door handles, air conditioning and some

energy conservation measures. The first tenants were the Property Services Agency. (That is odd. Several years ago the Government adopted proposals in the Matthews-Skillington report to the effect that design improvement should be given every encouragement. As a result, emphasis was put on the PSA to become an active and good design force. Some of the buildings they produced were nice. But do they not have the courage of their convictions to design their own offices?)

Caxton House's claims to interest lie in its exterior. The offices are clothed in dark curtain walling, glass alternating with aluminium in a fairly standard way. However the stair and lift towers at either end, and the main concrete structural elements along the south (street) front are so treated as to give the building monumentality.

People conversant with the New Cavendish Street building of the Central London Polytechnic will be familiar with the technique: there, the architects Lyons Israel and Ellis, simply attenuated the concrete lift shafts and all vents to achieve their effect. In Caxton House, the concrete is clothed in Portland stone. Moreover, the eastern stair tower is buttressed out at an upper level and transformed into a Germanic sculpture with concrete stubby fingers reaching for the sky.

The facade has become an exercise in planes. The second floor and above projects out over the lower two, yet the buttress remains constant. At the fifth floor, the floors overall again, yet this time the buttress bends

out to carry it. The two floors above recede, notionally as "mansards" but in reality vertical in plane. The buttresses are sufficiently proud of the building so as to obscure the curtain walling when viewed from beside the gross Queen Anne's Mansions. Within the stone-clad stair towers there are bay windows rising through several storeys.

The architects Chapman Taylor & Partners say that their intention is to make a gesture towards Westminster Abbey. The practice has, in the past, indulged in scenery—as in Rochester Row and indeed in one of the partner's country homes, designed as a castle. The question is whether it is successful in this case.

As scenery it is not at all bad, and substantially better than most other post-Georgian buildings in that part of London. But it is disconcerting to see buttresses used in an inverse way: in a church or abbey they recede in towards the building as they rise: here they jett out. The proportions of the east stair tower are greater than any other and the visual effect therefore over-dominant.

Finally, the lack of inherent logic behind the proportions makes this a less satisfying building than, say, the new Banque Nationale de Paris in King William IVth Street, by Fitzroy Robinson & Partners, which used the same technique but did so with more logic and greater thoroughness.

These may be quibbles. It is no bad thing to have designed one of the most interesting new buildings in the Westminster area.

Charles McKean

The Times Awards 1980

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results have aroused considerable interest since their introduction in 1974.

Conditions of entry for the 1980 Awards remain unchanged and will follow the established pattern.

The Grand Prix, a silver trophy specially designed for The Times by Gordon Hodgson, will be awarded to the entrant whose advertisement is judged to be the best of all those submitted.

First prize for winners of each three categories is a beautiful sterling silver clock based on the Times motif. Second and third placings each receive a commemorative silver medallion. All category awards will be made to both the winning advertiser and the agent.

For full conditions of entry please contact: A. Tollworthy, Financial Advertisement Director, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234 Ext: 7696.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

SEAS

Students of worst unrest since 1976 after tests in Cape Town

Correspondent
n, May 25

3,000 coloured youths on the business district in Cape Town yesterday shopping and demonstrating in favour of racial segregation after two hours of a crowd was dispersed by police. A few people were treated for injuries and 75 were in custody.

The demonstration was one of the worst since the school pupils and in various parts of the area at the weekend. In Cape Town, F. Van Zyl Slabbert, the opposition, urged by the police in dealing with the demonstrators.

The height of yesterday's young people through the streets of staging: "We shall and other songs and "We want equal

The first such clash at the city post-Soveto troubles. The police opened fire on the demonstrators with shot-guns and tear gas. The demonstrators were brought to the police station and ill. Compared with the action was the demonstrators' fear that the law set for the anti-outbreak of anti-unrest in the Cape since 1976. Coloured children, who have been coming classes for

Starvation threatens millions in Zimbabwe

By John Withers

At least three million people face starvation in Zimbabwe during the next year because of the devastation caused by the seven-year guerrilla war, according to the relief organization Christian Aid.

Most of those affected live in rural areas bordering Mozambique and Zambia. These were the areas used by black nationalist guerrillas as bases for raids into Rhodesia.

The war, in which an estimated 20,000 died, led to the destruction of crops and livestock and the migration of about a million people to towns and cities.

Two journalists who recently visited Zimbabwe for Christian Aid quoted a relief officer as saying that four out of five people in rural areas would be starving by autumn. About 80 per cent of the country's estimated population of six million live outside towns.

Dr Kenneth Slack, the Director of Christian Aid, appealed at a press conference in London for the British Government "to think again very urgently about its immediate provision for relief in Zimbabwe". He called for private donations to help ease the fear of famine.

Britain has pledged £75m in aid over the next three years for reconstruction, but Dr Slack said this could not be used for emergency relief and was insufficient to avert a tragedy.

Kate Phillips, the editor of Christian Aid News, and Alan McCreary of the Belfast Telegraph, have recently returned from Zimbabwe.

They said that in some rural regions, people were not being fed for two or three days and many who were forced to eat wild berries and roots. In one village 200 people had died from starvation since July and a mission priest in another area was providing food for almost 1,000 families.

In many districts crops had not been planted for two years because of drought and the disruption caused by war.

The journalists quoted Zimbabwe's Minister of Information and Tourism as saying that for six months after August there would be no more food available until the next harvest.

Malaria, typhoid, hepatitis, malnutrition and anthrax are the position in rural areas and the position has become worse by the closure of half the country's clinics and hospitals because of the war.

Christian Aid said it had given £170,000 since January but emphasized that tens of millions were needed to prevent a tragedy being averted in Zimbabwe, potentially one of the richest states in Africa, could become self-sufficient.

"We plead both for voluntary giving and for government action," Dr Slack said. "The initiative and perseverance of Lord Carrington, and the skill of Lord Soames and his team, have brought the horror of war to an end. It would be a tragedy if the failure of sensitivity and compassion at this point were to wreck the early days of independence of Zimbabwe. We plead with our Government to add to its reconstruction grants a substantial immediate gift to relieve and prevent appalling human suffering."



The Queen chatting with schoolchildren near Canberra yesterday after beginning her Australian tour with a service at the chapel of the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

Kampuchea needs rice seed to avert famine

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, May 25

Kampuchea, where the first heavy rains of the wet season have already fallen, is not winning the battle to plant an adequate rice crop to feed its population next year, according to international aid officials.

Although the International Committee of the Red Cross still hopes to deliver 50,000 tons of rice seed by the end of July, disturbing reports from inside Kampuchea that seed and other necessities are not reaching the farmers appear to diminish prospects of a good harvest.

A United Nations Children's Fund report quoting an official in Battambang province — a traditionally the nation's rice bowl — said rice seed supplied across the Thai border was being sold or eaten instead of being sown.

Oxen and buffaloes were being used, he said, to carry all kinds of goods, but not seed. The report points instead of ploughing the fields before planting. Even manpower was short because so many people were engaged in distributing supplies from the Thai border.

They are carrying instead of cultivating. Battambang is an official said. "If this continues we risk losing the next harvest as we did the last."

Some aid agencies wish to see border aid distribution stopped for the next few months so that it will not impede rice planting.

That question is expected to be discussed during a meeting on aid for Kampuchea which opens in Geneva tomorrow.

The main task of the conference as seen from this part of the world is to prevent a renewal of the famine which caused death and deprivation. Since then the international aid effort has been largely a success story. There is general agreement among independent visitors to Kampuchea that starvation and malnutrition have disappeared from most areas.

Most of the refugees inside Thailand and on the border are now in reasonably good physical condition.

Food and medical aid have also strengthened the guerrilla forces of the deposed Khmer Rouge government, who are now expected to increase their attacks on Vietnamese controlled areas during the wet season.

Whether the next harvest is good or bad, Kampuchea needs at least 300,000 tons of food aid between now and harvest time at the end of the year, according to expert estimates.

Geneva conference: Almost 60 countries are taking part in the two-day conference in Geneva on aid for Kampuchea being opened tomorrow by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Record bids made for US artifacts

From Geraldine Norman
Essex, Maryland May 25

Patriotism ran riot yesterday at Sotheby's auction on the lawn of Pokely Farms, Maryland, establishing new price records for virtually every American artifact.

The auction proceeds are the largest ever achieved for the contents of a house, with the single exception of Sotheby's Manmore sale in 1976. The total for the three days was \$3,832,610 (£1,681,000) with every lot sold.

Pokely was rebuilt and refurbished in historic American style by the late Mrs Bernice Chrysler Garbisch, the daughter of Walter Chrysler, the car magnate, and her husband Colonel Edgar William Garbisch. The sale proceeds go to their family.

A carved eighteenth-century block and shell knee-hole desk, bought for \$120,000 in 1976, established a new record price for American furniture at \$250,000. It is thought to have been made by Edmund Townsend of Rhode Island. It was bought by a private American collector.

There were many other big bids for American furniture, including a Bombe chest, sold for \$160,000.

There was a new price record for a wood carving of an American eagle at \$39,000 (it was expected to fetch more than \$12,000). Many eagles were carved as patriotic decorations in the nineteenth century. The \$27,000 paid for a nineteenth-century green whistly flask with moulded decoration of the American eagle, matched the previous record for American glass.

A Chippendale-style carved mahogany clock, of around 1770 by William Fitz of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, established a price record for a shelf clock at \$36,000, about twice what was expected. A floral rug, a product of a popular cottage industry in New England late last century, brought a record price for an American hooked rug at \$12,000.

A tawny apple tray, gaily painted in Scandinavian style, was sold for \$3,700. It dates from the nineteenth century and achieved one of the two highest prices on record for American tinware.

Plan to put Gandhi son in party post denied

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, May 25

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has denied that she proposes to step down as president of the Congress Party to make way for Mr Sanjay Gandhi, her younger son, if the party wins this week's assembly elections in nine states.

"I mean to continue as Congress president for some time to come," she told *New Delhi*, a monthly magazine, in an interview. Mrs Gandhi, who is 62, also denied that she had plans to make her son Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, India's most important political state. "Rubbish," she replied when questioned by the magazine. "He's not going to go anywhere."

Campaigning ends tomorrow in six of the biggest states in preparation for the first day of voting on Wednesday. The second day of polling there, and in the three remaining smaller states, will be next Sunday.

The precise political destination of the thrusting and ambitious Mr Sanjay Gandhi who has played an important part in the selection of party candidates and in campaigning in certain states, has been a target for opposition attacks.

A frustrated attempt by the Opposition to raise this issue on television led this weekend to a protest to President Sanjay Gandhi alleging that the network had succumbed to pressure "at the behest and/or on the behalf of 'Mr Gandhi'."

In a letter to President Reddy, Mr Bhupesh Gupta, parliamentary leader of the Communist Party of India, claimed that one of Mrs Gandhi's Cabinet ministers had even approached the Opposition to get them to agree to keep mention of Mr Sanjay Gandhi out of election television broadcasts.

The Communist Party, formerly among Mr Gandhi's most faithful allies until it broke with her in the aftermath of the emergency, now moves uneasily among the various opposition groups.

Mr Gupta said that in a desire to please Mr Gandhi the state television network had gone beyond the rules for party election broadcasts laid down by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Earlier this month Mr Yogendra Sharma, the Communist Party leader, who was to have appeared on television, told reporters that television executives were aghast when they first read the prepared text of his party's broadcast.

Mr Gupta, who said the Communist Party had decided to abandon the entire programme in view of the Government's refusal to heed the election commissioner's ruling, urged President Reddy to act so that there should not be a repetition of "such narrow partisan scandals".

China talks: India is ready to discuss the resumption of normal relations with China without pre-conditions, Mrs Gandhi said today.

She confirmed in an interview with *New Delhi Fortnightly* that the Chinese presence in 14,000 square miles of disputed territory would not be an obstacle to negotiations and the border question could be discussed at a later stage.—Reuter.

Charges dropped: A Delhi magistrate yesterday dropped court proceedings against Mrs Gandhi, for alleged illegal detention of eight people during her 1975 emergency rule.—Reuter.

Uganda alert for return of Dr Obote

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, May 25

Elaborate preparations are being made in Western Uganda for the return there on Tuesday of Dr Milton Obote, who has not been in the country since being overthrown by Idi Amin in 1971.

Dr Obote, who has been in exile in Tanzania, is expected to cross the border west of Lake Victoria in order to attend a rally of his Uganda People's Congress in Bushenyi district, near Mbarara.

Large crowds are expected, and security forces in the area have been alerted in case he is attacked by some of his many opponents in Uganda.

Another former Ugandan president, Mr Yusuf Lule, who was ousted last June after 68 days in office, today urged all parties concerned to respond to a recent call by the Kenyan Government for a round-table conference to try to solve Uganda's leadership problems.

Mr Lule, who is now in Nairobi, is the Democratic Party's prospective candidate for the presidential elections which are due to take place simultaneously with the parliamentary elections later this year.

The Kenyan Government has expressed concern at the recent military-backed takeover in Uganda and the unseating of President Binaisa. Its call for a conference was clearly directed mainly at Tanzania, whose support for Dr Obote was one of the main factors in the ousting of President Binaisa and the rise of a regime which is dominated by a pro-Obote group.

Prisoners of conscience



S Africa: Peter Moll

By Caroline Moorehead

Peter Moll, a young white South African, is serving a 12-month sentence for refusing, for the third time, to attend compulsory military service. He is a committed Christian and has said that his opposition to apartheid and the "apartheid military force" is a "political judgment based on my religious beliefs".

He is in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria.

On leaving school in 1974 Peter Moll did his basic one-year military training. He then studied business science at the University of Cape Town, where he was made chairman of the Students' Christian Association.

He first considered conscientious objection when his army unit was put on stand-by during the Soweto riots of 1976. But it was not until December, 1977, that he was actually called up for war duty in Namibia. When he refused to serve, he was tried and given a three-month suspended sentence.

In July, 1979, Peter Moll was again called up; again he refused. This time he escaped with a light £30 fine, possibly because his case had been taken up by academics, church leaders and students who were campaigning for an alternative national service scheme for conscientious objectors.

Last November, however, after declining to attend a three-week camp, he was tried by military tribunal in Cape Town, and sentenced to 18 months' detention, reduced, after considerable public outcry, to a year.

Peter Moll is now in solitary confinement for the sixth time for refusing to wear the regulation military overalls which, he argues, would identify him with the Army.

According to official statistics, more than 1,500 South Africans have failed to report for military service for each of the past four years.

gave pledge to curb zambique rebels

erick Cleary
May 25

Reason for Robert Mugabe's sudden journey to Friday became apparent this weekend. The Prime Minister, President Samora Machel, wants eliminating the anti-forces operating in e.

Mr Mugabe gave a news conference in which he said the Mozambique Government was "an agent on our soil and bound to get rid of it."

Assiduous, known as a Group, have been some years in the making. They are bringing down the game of President Machel, the forces of the Mozambique Government, to have helped supplies and arms.

He said they would from Zimbabwe and a up to the Mozambique care of them. He added: "Clear does not mean just and not getting can whistle in a thunderous way."

The Minister hinted Africa may be the rebels, may be the also confirmed at conference that e to be given priority in the civil service, in senior posts. The hit-dominated civil which employs about 10, is to be restructured, the emphasis on movement for blacks, th they might have once than whites.

gave was speaking directive had been President Machel, actively breaks the glehold on the civil lacks are to be at all levels, but the tate did emphasize would be to replace all whites. osals were in essence ended by a team of civil servants sent by Government. Mr id compensation for might suffer under id would be dis- the British Govern-

Minister of Health, has outlined a plan to introduce soon a national health service on British lines. Medical insurance contributions are to be deducted from salaries, but taxation and employers will bear the brunt of the cost.

All would pay except those earning less than 150 Zimbabwe dollars (about £100) a month. Others would contribute on a sliding scale. Private consultants would not be allowed free use of facilities at state hospitals. Doctors would not be forced to join the national health service but they might be obliged to treat a minimum number of government patients. All private patients would have to be treated in private nursing homes.

White doctors are not likely to take kindly to this news. Being denied access to state hospitals will be a severe blow to them, especially to specialists as most existing private hospitals are in the hands of whites.

The state-controlled radio and television network is to be controlled and administered with immediate effect by a seven-man board of management comprising four blacks and three whites.

Mr James Neill, the Irish-born Director-General, remains in charge as do two whites responsible for finance and technical services. But the deputy director-general, controller of programmes, head of news and current affairs and the director of personnel and administration are all blacks, most with overseas training.

"Newsmaker" award: Mr Mugabe has accepted an award as "newsmaker of the year" by the South African Society of Journalists, the trade union of white journalists on English-language newspaper (Ray Kennedy writes from Johannesburg).

In a telex message to the society's congress in Johannesburg this weekend, Mr Mugabe said: "The gesture, insofar as it recognizes the central role I played in achieving majority rule in this country, is much appreciated."

Some previous winners of the "newsmaker" award, including Mr John Vorster, the former South African President and Prime Minister, have refused to accept it.

Although Mr Mugabe has accepted it, he is not expected to visit South Africa to pick up his trophy.

Ethiopia patches up relations with Khartoum

Khartoum, May 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state, has urged a fresh start to relations with neighbouring Sudan, coupled with an appeal to dissident refugees from Eritrea to return home.

He made the call here last night at a political conference staged as part of celebrations to mark the eleventh anniversary of the coming to power of President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan. Colonel Mengistu's five-day visit is his first since Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown in Addis Ababa in 1974.

Sudanese officials estimate there are half a million Ethiopian refugees in the country, mainly Eritreans. Agence France-Presse.

Peking Catholics rejoice at emotional Mass

Peking, May 25.—About 30 Chinese bishops and archbishops celebrated the Feast of Pentecost today at Peking's Nantang Cathedral, the largest gathering of Chinese Catholic leaders at a Sunday Mass for 18 years.

The bishops, many of them old and frail, arrived in Peking last week for a national synod of the Chinese Catholic Association. The association, formed in 1957, remains unresponsive to the liturgical changes of the Second Vatican Council.

Had in purple robes, the bishops were followed in procession by at least 70 priests from all over China who had also come to the capital for the first synod since 1962.

The pontifical Mass, sung in Latin and accompanied by a full choir and organ, was an emotional occasion for many of the 700 Catholics present.

Some wiped away tears as they surged forward at the end of the Mass, mobbing the departing bishops.

It's wonderful to see so many bishops here," one elderly woman said. "For so many years we were not allowed to worship. Now we have freedom of religion again."

In the past year churches, many of which were vandalized by Maoist Red Guards, have been gradually reopening.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Great Wall of China used to make pigsties

Peking, May 25.—The Great Wall of China, a stupendous ancient engineering feat, is not saving its wall against modern farmers needing stones to build pig pens.

The Peking Daily reported today that of the 120 miles of Great Wall that run close to Peking, more than 30 miles had already been wrecked.

The people who make the stones use official communist slogans to justify their action, such as "Obtain materials locally" and "Use the past to serve the present."

Much of the front page was devoted to report of an emergency meeting of Chinese officials who discussed the wall vandalism. The paper called for clear rewards and punishments for maintaining or wrecking the wall.

The Great Wall of China was first built more than 2,000 years ago. The Peking Daily said: "Tearing down the Great Wall absolutely is not a small matter of ripping out a few bricks, but is undermining the magnificent nature of our great motherland."

Destruction was even being carried out by Communist Party officials and organized groups using bulldozers, tractors and lorries, the paper said. The stones were being used for pig pens and houses.

The paper said work to preserve China's cultural relics had been set back by the Communist Party radicals.—AP.

Surinam asks Holland to extradite former minister

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, May 25

Surinam has asked the Netherlands to extradite Mr Johan Kasantaroeno who was Minister of Agriculture in the Government of Mr Henck Arron which was overthrown by a military coup in February.

The National Military Council which seized power in the former Dutch colony in South America, has alleged that Mr Kasantaroeno was involved in an abortive counter-coup said to have taken place at the beginning of this month. The former minister is also accused of corruption while in office.

Mr Kasantaroeno fled to the Netherlands after February's coup. He has denied the charges against him.

Mr Fred Ormskerk, the alleged leader of the abortive counter-coup, who died in Surinam under circumstances that have not been clarified, was buried yesterday, in Ermeo in the Netherlands where he had been living with his family.

Mr Ormskerk's body has been examined by the Dutch legal authorities to determine the cause of his death but the results have not yet been published. Mr Ormskerk was a Dutch national.

A three-man delegation from the National Military Council will arrive in the Netherlands on Friday on an unofficial visit to study the circumstances under which Surinamers live in the Netherlands and the possibility of repatriating them.

no believes that the land should provide the base for the country's development puto working for a socialist system of agriculture

las Ashford
Southern Mozambique

only 23, Mr Lazaro is already important dignity. He is secret- Frelimo party cell a communal village. The Third of February commemorate the death of the first leader, Ondiane, a scattered col- breeze-block houses but about 80 miles Maputo, was estab- ee years ago to people forced to villages when the River valley was

ities provided the land on which, s, to develop cooper- projects and to their own smallhold- holes were sunk. But the villagers were fend for themselves, ough design, because o's policy to encour- to help themselves, rough necessity, as

the recently-independent country had neither money nor expertise to spare.

The village, which now has a school and a clinic and will soon receive mains electricity. To an outsider it looks dusty and rudimentary. There is only one classroom, made of wood and reeds. Most lessons take place in the shade of the abundant foliage of cashew nut trees.

The villagers are, however, erecting a new school building. Similarly, the clinic is a tiny mud and straw hut containing a chair, a table and six bottles of medicine. But for the villagers these few basic services represent a big improvement on what they had known before they moved here.

The village operates four cooperatives. One is responsible for the farm, which produces beans, maize, cassava and ground nuts for the villagers and for sale in the market at Manhica.

The second one looks after the villagers' cattle, the third is a consumers' cooperative, which sells basic products to the villagers at cost and the fourth runs the village's only industry, a small knitting concern, where a man and four women turn out rather garish jerseys and hats.

The Third of February village is one of about 1,000 communal villages which have been set up throughout Mozambique since independence five years ago. Although many of the others were also established to provide homes for people who had been displaced by floods during Frelimo's war of independence, the principle is to establish the means of socialist agriculture.

In Mozambique 90 per cent of the 12 million inhabitants live in the country, most of them as subsistence farmers. At its third party congress, in 1977 Frelimo said agriculture should provide the base for development and that emphasis should be laid on establishing state farms and communal villages.

For Frelimo, villages are of economic and political importance. They argue that only by bringing subsistence farmers into larger villages can water,

roads, shops, schools and health services be provided. They also believe that by placing the villages under the control of Frelimo party cells they can unite and mobilize the people behind Frelimo.

Mr Macuacua and two assistants have overall responsibility for running the village and are the link between the villagers and the party. They inform the villagers of party policy and in turn advise the party about the villagers' problems.

"It is a two-way process," said Mr Macuacua, who was elected to his post two years ago.

Another important figure in the Third of February village is Mr Jose Sitori, who is head of the knitting cooperative and a member of the local people's assembly. There are assemblies at each level of government.

Elections are now taking place for assemblies at local and district level. Mr Sitori's performance during the past two years is being scrutinized by the local people. Although there is only one party in

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David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, reviews foreign policy

The sweet and sour style works well for Britain

Right or wrong, Britain is running a strong foreign policy these days. It may have its mix-ups, as when the Government had to change the date of sanctions against Iran. But presumably that will be seen as a parliamentary issue.

Overall, there can be little doubt that the combined efforts of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary—for it is a double act—have produced a new sense of purpose in foreign policy. Which is not to say, of course, that it is always successful.

Contrast France, where that endemic inclination to seek pomp and glory for their own sake gives an impression of weakness. The trip by the French President to visit Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw, well-intentioned as it might have been, smacked of opportunism. By contrast, again, West German policy under Chancellor Schmidt suffers perhaps from the reverse characteristic, of being too restrained.

British strength, it may be noted immediately, is not based on real power—how could it be?—in the old-fashioned sense. It is a blend of confidence and personality, with a dash of bluff. As was seen when Lord Carrington went on his tour of south-west Asia earlier this year, Britain cannot dispose of men, materials or money to carry out its policy. The performance, designed to rally friends and allies in time of trouble, demonstrated common sense in the common interest.

British foreign policy has had one tangible success in the past year which has greatly strengthened foreign policy as a whole. Bringing Zimbabwe to independence, leaving aside the intrinsic importance of the event for southern Africa, has made British views on that issue listened to with new respect. In the United Nations, for example, where British policy on Rhodesia was so bitterly criticized, diplomats now ask: "When are you going to deal with Cyprus? When are you going to settle Namibia?"

The distinctive feature about Zimbabwe is that success was a result of British determination to resolve "the problem" one way or another. If Mr



Lord Carrington: where next?

Mugabe and his friends did not like it they were going to have to jump it, because the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had the will and the capacity to wind it up.

What is fascinating about the Carrington-Thatcher partnership is that the personalities are so different. Their approach, perhaps quite fortuitously, seems based on the classic negotiating technique of sweet and sour—one partner comes on very strong, staking out a position, and the other tries to smooth things down. Those sitting on the other side of the table have to make the best of it.

Thus on Rhodesia, it was Mrs Thatcher, while on a tour of Australia, who spoke her mind about letting sanctions lapse, implying that Britain might go it alone in recognizing the internal regime.

This unguarded comment sent alarm bells ringing all through Africa. The fear that she meant what she said concentrated

Commonwealth minds wonderfully. By the time of the Lusaka heads of government conference, Lord Carrington had pulled back, and the general sense of relief and balm the constitutional conference was born. It was his policy and her triumph.

The strength and weakness of this brand of leadership has been shown in the move to boycott the Olympic Games. Again Mrs Thatcher had no hesitation. So seized was she with the merit of the case that she let fly her advice to the British Olympic Association, taking the Foreign Office by surprise, ahead of her own timetable.

This did not matter, but what was serious, and must be accounted a failure of persuasion, was the rather heavy way that the Government then acted to bring the sportsmen to heel, banning civil service leave and so on.

Certainly Herr Schmidt showed a defter touch. The West German Government took the view that while the decision was up to the athletes, it could not advise taking part unless the Russians took action to create the right conditions. The impression was given that the onus for change was on the Soviet side. Much effort was spent in talking to the athletes. And the Chancellor's reward was that in the end his sportsmen voted, by a decisive margin, not to go to Moscow.

The French Government has sounded wobbly by various authorities that the French team would take part in the Olympics may still be undercut.

But perhaps the EEC budget dispute best illustrates the way foreign policy rears in direction between London, Paris and Bonn. Everyone knows by now that Mrs Thatcher took a strong line and spoke out, so it was said, too sharply on the issue. This was entirely in character, as was Lord Carrington's own contribution, which was to play down the affair as a "family squabble". Their sweet and sour approach looks like delivering the goods, despite recent friction.

What has been less remarked has been the cloudy attitudes, each in its own way, of France

and Germany. Herr Schmidt, so sensitive about the Olympics, simply would not or could not see nine months ago that the row that was coming had to be settled. For him the British must work harder and stop griping—a view which, admittedly, does commend itself very strongly. The weakness of German policy in the Community is that Bonn has not been ready to take a lead without the French signalling the way first.

And in this case the French were far off centre. M Giscard d'Estaing for a long time took a seigniorial view of it all, as if such sordid issues were kept below stairs. Why did he suddenly change his mind? The president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Signor Cossiga, went to Paris and returned via London with an offer to limit the British contribution to the budget—as distinct from increasing the British return from the budget.

If this was in the sacred scroll of the Treaty of Rome, it was hard to see where the obvious answer was that France saw an overriding advantage in getting British approval of the new farm prices. (Though having granted an exception to the system, it was surely terribly short-sighted not to insist on it to limit it to one year only.) Mrs Thatcher is not afraid of rows in the Community, though it is hard to believe France or Germany or anyone else wants this one to come up every year, like a hardy perennial.

Where will Lord Carrington and Mrs Thatcher next turn their attention? The trouble with foreign policy these days is that its exponents cannot pick and choose. Events impose their own logic. Iran, Afghanistan and the Arab-Israel dispute are all inter-related, giving a new sense of linkage to foreign policy. So while Afghanistan is the fundamental problem, Iran is seen as more immediate because of its significance for our major ally, while the Arab-Israel dispute looks most risky in getting out of hand. British diplomacy, however, its style may be changing, is becoming very active.

The Queen Mother in blue as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports



The most recent portrait of the Queen Mother, which will be on display at an exhibition of work by members of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters at the Mall Galleries, The Mall, from Wednesday May 28 until Thursday June 19. The Queen Mother sat for the artist, Mr Bernard Hallstone, two weeks ago in the brilliant blue dress, with matching ostrich feather hat, in which she was inaugurated at Dover last year as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Mr Hallstone explains that this is a study for what might be a pair of portraits, of the Queen Mother and of Sir Winston Churchill, to be hung in the Maison Dieu Hall, Dover. During the sitting, the artist faced the snarling criticism of one of the Queen Mother's corgis, which he had tried to stroke. The Queen Mother assured him that he would not be bitten and that the dog simply didn't like being touched.

More passion over the play

Oberammergau Passion Play, that occasional religious and tourist bonanza in the foothills of the Bavarian Alps, arousing passions of a very different kind this year. It has been hoped that arguments over the script would have been forgotten by the big public performances beg today, but it has become apparent since the final dress rehearsal last week that a row could even end in court.

Such a move would split the village of Oberammergau, which is still shocked by a year-long battle over a play's alleged anti-Semitism as well as a previous court case intended to challenge "misdomination" in the production and casting.

The man in the middle, any such split would be director Hans Maier. Beside the mammoth task of staging the five-hour play, with a cast of 800 and as many as stage helpers, during its performances this summer Herr Maier chaired a special committee which vetted a script written by a priest, Father Alois Daisenberger, 1861.

In its original form, the script reflected many anti-semitic religious prejudices. Herr Maier's committee was particularly concerned with references to the Jews as "murdering race" and protests by the American Jewish Committee that the play as a whole "could not help contribute to the misunderstanding of Jews and Judaism". The protests were backed by churchmen of all denominations and by historians who said the script was inaccurate. It was a strong move to abandon Daisenberger's script—wh Herr Maier, after seeing the play's performance, described as "thorough sound" on the Jewish question—and return to the original seventeenth-century script which is in verse.

But after an election has been fought on the issue, a special performance of the original play had been put in the village, the 5,000 villagers voted in a referendum to be the Daisenberger script but make any necessary amendments. Critics of this decision claimed afterwards that voting was influenced by showing of Holocaust on G. man television.

Herr Maier and his committee, which includes Father Greizer, a Benedictine monk from the nearby Ettal monastery, made cuts of up to 100 lines in the Daisenberger script. The play's prologue now includes a greeting to Jewish spectators as "brothers and sisters from the race in which our Saviour came", an emphasis is put on the Jewish background of Jesus and Christian religion.

Most villagers back change. And they are likely to be supported by a majority of the 35,000 visitors (40,000 them British) who will see the Passion Play between now and September.

But there is still a strong faction opposed to any change. They argue that, as the survivor of the medieval era, the play is a mystery play, and its roots in Oberammergau escape from the Black Death in 1349, the Passion Play should be left alone.

After the final dress rehearsal last week, given before disapproving international gathering, one critic described the emasculated Daisenberger script as "kitsch". Another Herr George Lang, the son of a former producer, threatened to sue Herr Maier for "destroying the substance of the play".

American Jews are also disconcerted—but they claim that the cuts do not go too far. Herr Maier refuses to be drawn into the row, but so of the Passion Play's office are more forthcoming. One described the American press as "ironic, and added: "I can't change history".

It does not matter at whether the Metropolitan among the largest museums in the world or its holdings are most valuable. What is important is that the new play works are back on display, is incontestably among the best.

Michael Leapman

Europe's Middle East role while the US plays politics

Today is the target date set last year for the conclusion of talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States on Palestinian autonomy. Those talks have clearly failed, and now need to look again at her Middle East policy.

Unfortunately, a series of meetings in Washington recently with leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with key officials in the State Department and National Security Council and with distinguished elder statesmen have left me in no doubt that any objective assessment of policy in the Middle East is to be ruled out until January 1981.

Perhaps this is only to be expected. At least since 1948 internal political considerations have always seriously affected American policy making towards the Middle East, and in an election year they usually control it. But while a visitor should perhaps not be surprised by this, he cannot help finding it depressing. And if Governor Reagan wins the presidential election many more months will have to go by before the area is studied according to the

strategic economic and political priorities of the US and its allies.

A string of semi-communistic, injudicious and inaccurate comments and sheer electioneering jibberish will have to be jettisoned before there can again be a rational approach to the Middle East. To give just one example of the sort of remarks that passes for statesmanship in these electioneering days, Governor Reagan was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying: "For too long propagandists have had it that Israel was responsible for the refugees. The land of the former Palestine mandate is now 80 per cent in Jordan and 20 per cent in Israel and the responsibility for refugees should now fall 80 per cent on Jordan and 20 per cent on Israel."

A series of circumstances have combined this year to make the Arab-Israeli issue more central and more politically relevant than in any previous presidential election. This inevitably means that the powerful Zionist lobbies are in an aggressive mood, and all

What Europe should do now is what the Carter administration began earlier to do, but backed away from—engage in serious top level discussions with the Palestinians about lines for a settlement

politicians up for election are wilting under the relentless pressure.

An incumbent President, instead of sailing gracefully towards the re-election, has been forced to fight, hard for it and from a position of relative weakness. President Carter is therefore being advised that he must at all costs reassure the Jewish community and that, after the United Nations voting fiasco it is imperative to demonstrate that his heart is not his head in the right place over Israel.

Hence the incredible timidity which now affects the Administration when dealing with Middle Eastern affairs. Every word spoken by the President and every move, every syllable uttered at the United Nations, let alone every vote cast, is be-

ing scrutinized, analysed, assessed and reassessed to make sure that the Zionists are not displeased. It is a truly lamentable way for the leading power in the West to be conducting affairs at a critical moment in international relations.

And Governor Reagan, despite having intelligent and well informed political advisers, appears only concerned, when it comes to the Middle East, to prove himself more totally pro-Israel than Mr Carter to capture the dust of the traditionally Democratic Jewish vote.

These posturings on both sides are all the more regrettable because I suspect they are unnecessary. Many people ought to know assured me that behind this apparently monolithic facade the Jewish community is divided and per-

plexed, less certain than ever before that blind support for the Begin Government is either in the best interests of America or Israel.

Privately the doubts of American Jews about Mr Begin multiply, and many of them will admit that a dialogue with the Palestinians, and indeed with the PLO, is the only way to peace. Publicly, alas, they usually echo the clichés of the candidates.

It is of course quite likely that the dangers inherent in the Middle East will inject an element of realism into the scene before November. But whatever happens it is surely essential that Europe should not be idle or silent while the United States allows itself the luxury of playing internal politics over the most vital strategic area in the world. Until 1981 have reached a stage where it could be usefully joined by a new and, it must be hoped, more self-confident and sensible American administration.

towards genuine Palestinian self-determination, as it would have to.

What Europe should do now is what the Carter administration began earlier to do, but then backed away from—engage in serious top level discussions with the Palestinians about lines for a settlement. The correct step is for the EEC to negotiate directly with the PLO, which is the only effective representative of the Palestinian people.

If all dialogue is abandoned while the world waits for Americans to choose a new President, it would be fatal to the chances for any peaceful approach, and quite possibly fatal to some Arab governments interested in a peaceful approach. But with any luck a European-Palestinian dialogue which started those win-win chances for any peaceful approach, and quite possibly fatal to some Arab governments interested in a peaceful approach. But with any luck a European-Palestinian dialogue which started those win-win chances for any peaceful approach, and quite possibly fatal to some Arab governments interested in a peaceful approach.

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Dennis Walters

The author is Conservative MP for Westbury, Wiltshire.

The quiet courage of the Black Sash women

When a group of white housewives and business and professional women mounted a silent protest vigil in South Africa in June 1955 they probably had little idea that they were instituting one of the country's most enduring and effective anti-apartheid movements.

The women were protesting against the removal of the voting franchise from the Coloured (mixed race) community; each

wore a black sash as a sign of mourning at the death of this particular civil right.

Yesterday was the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Black Sash. The movement has brought together on a non-political, humanitarian basis women who feel moral disgust at the indignities and injustice of their country's racially discriminatory legislation.

That initial vigil was the first of many. The fact that the participants have been mostly middle-aged, middle-class white women seems to have had a particularly disturbing effect on the South African white public at large, often provoking intense expressions of ridicule and abuse.

For the women who participate, withstanding public scorn and anger, and occasionally

eggs and tomatoes, have required considerable courage.

It has been important, they feel, that no one in South Africa should be able to say that he or she did not know what was going on.

During the past 10 years, in addition to mounting silent vigils, the Black Sash movement has set up advice centres throughout South Africa to provide information to blacks and

whites on the increasingly complex race laws, which quite often are entirely unenforced.

On a voluntary basis, Black Sash women guide people through the maze of legislation that can mean that simply working or living in the wrong place or failing to fill in the correct form, will place a black on the wrong side of the law and liable to wholly disproportionate punishment and suffering.

Thousands of blacks take grateful advantage of the aid and support provided, and Black Sash has become one of the few white institutions to retain the approval and trust of the majority of black South Africans.

So far the movement has escaped the worst consequences of combating the Government's

apartheid policies. It has done so partly by staying scrupulously within the law. And partly, perhaps, because even the most fanatical racists hesitate before suggesting that the middle-aged, middle-class white ladies of Black Sash are in reality a dangerous crowd of leftwing subversives.

Michael Knipe

Robin Mees

DIARY OF REDISCOVERED TREASURES

May in New York has been a merry month of reflections on the relationship between art and money. On two nights in succession, first at Sotheby's and then at Christie's, millions of dollars were bid for impressionist and modern paintings.

When Van Gogh's *Garden of a Poet*, Arles was knocked down for a cool \$5.2 million, those attending Christie's sale broke into a spontaneous round of applause, though precisely what they were applauding was unclear. The reaction was akin to that of the audience at television quiz games, who jump up and down in excitement at the thought of the deep freezes, bedroom suites and sports cars being piled on the contestants' homages to the acquisitive spirit.

The previous night a single Picasso had fetched \$3 million. How much, then, would you have to pay for all the Picassos, nearly 1,000, which are now filling the Museum of Modern Art in what is being promoted as the cultural event of the year? It is a surprise that visitors to the show, many of whom have queued for hours for their tickets, do not themselves start applauding when they attempt a valuation.

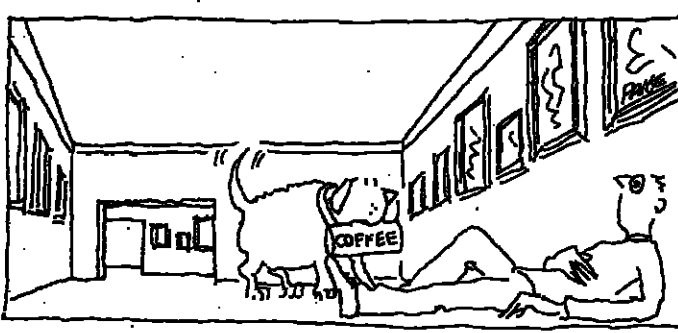
The Picasso retrospective is a tremendous spectacle. The museum's entire exhibition space, three floors of it, has been given over to the artist's

paintings, prints and sculptures. About a third come from Picasso's own collection, which he kept to himself during his lifetime, and more than a half have never before been seen in America—except for a recent show in Minneapolis. Thirty have never been exhibited anywhere.

The exhibition is skillfully presented to give a coherent picture of Picasso's development. It runs until September 16 and will certainly add up to the New York summer. It has already provided the weekly illustrated magazines with colourful cover stories.

To my mind, though, the most important artistic event here this month has been neither the sky-high auction prices nor the Picasso spectacular. It was the long-anticipated inauguration of the new American wing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which opens to the public on June 11.

It has been something of a scandal that the bulk of the Metropolitan's unequalled collection of American art, furniture and decoration has been inaccessible to the public for more than five years. The American wing was closed in 1974, with the original intention of launching a bigger and better wing in time for the bicentennial celebrations in 1976. In the intervening period,



however, New York almost went bankrupt, and city funding for the new wing was cut. Providing the necessary money proved painfully slow until only now, four years behind schedule, has the work been completed—in fact not even advanced to reopen most of the collection to public view.

Without its American collection the Metropolitan was still one of the world's great museums but, like Sotheby's and Christie's, it was in essence a museum of art, rather than of art, its tremendous accumulations of works and antiquities from the old world are in part the fruits of the sensational plunder carried out by American millionaires at the end of the last century and part of this.

Plunder may be an unfair word. The Americans paid handsomely for their trophies, in the same spirit as they paid handsomely to have their daughters married off to European nobility. Yet the methods employed, both by the principals and the sharp agents who ferreted out the treasures for them, often verged on the buccanering.

Consider the Greek antiquities, which occupy a prime position en route to the museum's excellent cafeteria. The rumour of this collection has set up advice centres throughout South Africa to provide information to blacks and

Only later did it emerge that he had falsified the record concerning one of his vaunted "discoveries", but he was still allowed to keep the job.

The acquisitions were keen to flaunt their wealth and taste before posterity. That is why some insisted, as a condition for bequeathing their treasures to the museum, that they be displayed for all time as an individual unit, not incorporated into the main collection.

The collection of the late Robert Lehman is housed in a separate wing whose entrance is graced by a life-size portrait of our hero, a rich banker. Some of the works are even displayed in replicas of the rooms in Lehman's house—and what stuffy and uncomfortable rooms they must have been.

Lehman's collection is a tribute to his wealth, but such self-aggrandizement has little to do with the proper presentation of art. Of the museum's major donors J. P. Morgan, a powerful trustee, was one of the few who had the modesty to allow his paintings and objects to be scattered through galleries appropriate to their style and period.

None of that, it must be said, detracts from the quality of the exhibits the museum has on show. Earlier this year its standing as a repository of Old World treasures was enhanced

with the opening of a new wing devoted to European art of the nineteenth century, conceded by all to be an object lesson in how paintings ought ideally to be displayed.

Foreign visitors do not come to New York to see the works of European masters, which they can find at home. To complete their American experience they want to see American art, which for five years the Metropolitan has denied them.

The new American wing is so splendid as to be almost worth the wait. The entrance is through a glass-enclosed courtyard, planted with trees and shrubs, dotted with romantic nineteenth-century sculpture and decorated with Tiffany stained glass. A marvellous staircase, by Louis Sullivan, rescued from the old Chicago Stock Exchange, leads to a balcony offering a fine view down.

At the other end of the courtyard is the facade of an 1822 Wall Street Bank, which used to be the entrance to the old American wing. (That covered 18,000 square feet, compared with the 150,000 square feet of the new complex.)

The back door leads into a network of period rooms either removed from their entirety from old houses or made up from elements of different originals. There are to be 25 rooms when

the wing is finished, of which 18 are now open. Some of these survive from the old American wing, but the additional galleries for the display of paintings, sculpture and the decorative arts are new.

Among the treasures of which we have been deprived for all this time is Emanuel Leutze's tremendous—both in size and in spirit—rendering of Washington crossing the Delaware. Washington, hand resting firmly on a stout knee, stands in the prow of his boat as it churrs its way across the frozen river at Christmas to surprise the revolting enemy.

There is a small display (later to be expanded) of American folk art featuring those winsome portraits of children with round and ruddy faces, slightly too big for their bodies. Later, more sophisticated portraits are dominated by the work of John Singer Sargent, his slim languorous ladies of impossible elegance, painted chiefly in black, browns, greys and white.

William Harnett, Homer Eakins, Winslow Homer, Augustus Saint-Gaudens—none is as well regarded internationally as he deserves, because for years Americans persisted in preferring European painters of their period. Now that their work is permanently accessible in New York this ought to change.

Even the security guards' tradition cynical about works they are protecting, an enthusiastic about the wing. "What do you think, asked one, as I peered into the courtyard balcony. 'In it something?'"

I spread and he continued: "You know, when it's finished, they say this'll be the biggest museum in the world. Isn't it already?" I asked: "They say the Louvre is bigger," he said.

Checking with my *Guinness Book of Records* I found that he was doubly wrong. The largest museum, according to that impeccable source, is the American Museum of Natural History, right across Central Park from the Metropolitan and the largest art gallery, the Hermitage in Leningrad. While looking that up I realized that it does not take long to become overwhelmed by the prevailing cultural tone. One's eyes are drawn to the most hostile to art as an obsession with price.

It does not matter at whether the Metropolitan among the largest museums in the world or its holdings are most valuable. What is important is that the new play works are back on display, is incontestably among the best.

Michael Leapman



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AGGED BOYCOTT

Boycott and a winded will the hassle have while? No one can the last flag comes Moscow stadium and e bear is put back out on present show- visionally, and pro- Germans stay out, s. Yes, it will have while. The Soviet ing injured—not as ured none the less, inflicted that injury, interfered in the ration of the Mos- the face of Soviet pation and consun- tion of Afghanistan, been politically im- morally supine.

g games will not be ump as Mr Carter ned to the Soviet es clients. A clear the active Olympic e represented. But ce of the United Germany, Japan and of British horses e competition and l be devalued. With- ution, the Rus- Germans will pile l till the event be- like one of those elections in which e of the majority roceedings suspect, attention to the position. The 1980 e remembered as : athletes who did and their reasons, mphs of those who

SKS OF RELEASE

men, like Ronald ed to life imprison- last week, have rious crimes of coming out of similar number of ased from other als have done the it impulse on con- facts may be to ntially disordered ave done violent e be kept safely ther than run the rther victims being led through medi- istrative misjudg- ny such offenders ily lead normal ease, and there is other kind in deny- bance to try. About leave the special year, and few of serious crimes

res are inevitable, re should provoke gent questioning er it could be is partly a clinical cannot usefully be

Africa. The most conspicuous hole in the boycott has paradoxically been western Europe, nations closely allied to the United States and for long aware of the threat to their own security posed by Soviet expansion. It is not the attitude of governments that accounts for that, but their inability to deliver their Olympic committees.

The result of that inability to deliver is most regrettable, the fact of it is not. One of the marks that distinguishes a liberal from a totalitarian society is the relatively restricted scope of its laws, regulating fewer departments of life; another is the fact that where there is no law to the contrary, citizens in a liberal society are free to act as they themselves think best, not only when the authorities are indifferent to their actions but also when they positively disapprove of them. Even, as in this case, when government and parliament elevate the matter to one of public policy, that alone is not sufficient to enforce compliance nor is it sufficient grounds for issuing a decree. Liberty prevails.

That principle has just undergone a severe test. Those, like *The Times*, who most strongly deprecate the outcome may yet take pleasure in the fact of their nation's liberty. It is a fact which may even, by this instance, percolate through to Russian radio listeners and lodge in the minds of some of them.

The Government and other persuaders did not make the best of their brief. Mrs Thatcher, unlike Herr Schmidt, adopted too hectoring a tone too early. The usual quiet pressures failed because the Conservative political establishment and the relevant part of the sports establishment turned out to be on different wavelengths. That explains the foolish attempts to portray Sir Denis Follows as a cross between an ogre and a buffoon. He is a recognizable figure, familiar from the world of trade unionism, a man of solid qualities and

narrow vision, who doggedly defends the interest he has been chosen to serve.

Too obvious a lack of sympathy has been apparent in official quarters towards the athletes' main lines of defence. First, that as athletes they intend absolutely no political significance by their presence in Moscow; their motives remain those which usually receive applause on these occasions; where there is no *mens rea* there is no guilt—so why is opprobrium heaped upon them? Second, they uniquely have been called on to sacrifice their training, ambitions, and in some cases prospects of a lucrative career while others are permitted without criticism, and in the case of traders encouraged, to preserve intercourse with Russia.

These are serious arguments, but they are eclipsed and should have been overpowered by one large and simple consideration. An official handbook of the Soviet Union (1979 edition) says, "The decision to offer the honoured right to hold the Olympic Games in the capital of the first Socialist State was convincing proof of the universal recognition of the historical importance and correctness of the course of our country's foreign policy."

That is how the Kremlin sees the games. Approval of Soviet policy generally and of the seizure of Afghanistan in particular is the purpose for which the Kremlin will, to the greatest extent open to it, pervert and exploit the games. Anyone participating in them lends himself to exploitation for that purpose, however he may wish or intend otherwise. By the fact of that perversion the Moscow Olympics have a political significance far transcending any possessed by ordinary trading links. The bigger and better the games, the more the Soviet Union will be encouraged to think that its present aggression is condoned and future aggression may be. It is not too late to pull out of them.

assessed without full knowledge. It is also open to question whether the legal mechanisms are well adapted to coping with such cases, and whether the public services make adequate provision for giving the patient a good start in the outside world. On both these points there is general cause for misgivings about the present system.

Sailes was sent to Broadmoor under a 15-year restriction order, imposed by a judge; after that expired his release was wholly at the discretion of the psychiatrist in charge. Once he had been released, any further treatment would have been purely voluntary on his part. Lord Butler yesterday urged with some weight the relevance in such cases of a proposal made in his report five years ago. He recommended giving judges the option of imposing indeterminate sentences, to be reviewed every two years by the Home Secretary, with the assistance of advisory machinery already in existence. This would command better public confidence, and also make possible

compulsory supervision after release, purely on public safety grounds. (Supervision is available already with a life sentence, but that is often not an appropriate penalty.)

A much more serious problem is the inadequacy of intermediate provision for patients ready for release from special hospitals. Partly because of shortage of money, but more because of prejudice within the hospital service and outside, the "halfway houses" which have long been seen to be necessary still do not exist. But neither this deficiency nor the law can be said to have caused the tragedy in Plymouth. Sailes was not fully free: a place under compulsory supervision had been found for him at a hostel as a preliminary to possible release. The local police had not been told, and they should have been, though they might well have been unable to prevent what happened. The failure in this case seems to have been that, avoidably or unavoidably, Sailes's medical condition was misjudged.

mandated that there must be a better balance between what goes on farm spending and what goes on developing social and regional policies of no less importance.

Democratic hearts raced to see the parliamentary David defy the Goliath of the Council of Finance Ministers. It was history in the making, and British parliamentary history at that. All right, the MEPs said heroically, we know the Council of Ministers will punish us by cutting our expense allowances and would have no truck with the humbling us to the guillotine or to prison, but we still stand firm. We are not to be bought. We shall cheerfully suffer for our principles. Until our grievances are redressed the Community will take out a living on its 1979 budget and the Council of Ministers will have no means of financing surplus farm production so that Moscow can have both huns and bunnies on the cheap.

Pieter Dankert, rapporteur of the budget committee, became the hero of the hour if not the year. He had led the campaign to assert the new Parliament's democratic right to deny supply, and incidentally to insist that farm spending should be part of the whole budget, instead of being slipped through as supplementary later in the year.

Alas, it was Mr Dankert who also led the retreat last week. An overwhelming majority in the Parliament took flight at the prospect of the Community's running out of money in mid-calendar year, and Mr Dankert wrote a new report that gulped down increased farm spending across the board, and begged on its knees for the Council of Ministers to present a new 1980 draft budget to Parliament during June. If the Council of Ministers eventually doubling the increase on farm spending, now all will be well and good. Parliament has given in. The Dankert report said the lack of a budget would be "a major threat to the functioning and credibility of the Community". In that the author reflected the profound despair of all European parliamentarians at the spectacle of an increasingly nationalistic and divided Community in a world of mounting tension and difficulty. But Mr Dankert might equally have written that for parliamentaries to surrender on the 1980 budget would be no less a major threat to the functioning and credibility of the directly elected Parliament.

Who now need ever believe that the Parliament will have the will to see through to the end the assertion of such limited powers as it possesses? Or that it will go to the stake in its demand to approve the governmental domination of commissioners, or for the right to dismiss commissioners individually rather than en bloc?

Both Mr James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the European Democrat group, and Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the British Labour group, would have no truck with the humiliating surrender. But, then, it was a Strasbourg week when Britain's name was mud, and Anglophile parliamentarians had a hard time defending Mrs Thatcher's refusal of a "generous" gesture from the right at the Luxembourg summit and of the British Government's "perfidy" on retrospective Iranian sanctions. Mr Scott-Hopkins was justifiably suspected of playing Mrs Thatcher's game on the Community budget and a new lamb and mutton regime that would almost certainly match the Community beef mountain with a sheep meat mountain. Mrs Castle was, as usual, justifiably suspected of being in Europe to bring Britain out.

All in all, at the end of the first year of the directly elected European Parliament, Britain's reputation has never been at such a low ebb in Strasbourg since we entered the Community in January, 1973. How long, and that seems! What democratic hopes then bloomed?

Britain, the most experienced and stable of western European democracies, would teach so much and set the example. It was the beginning of a new epoch in European solidarity and common purpose. Dr Cornelius Berkhout, Dutch Liberal, former president of the European Parliament, and unwavering Anglophile since he landed at Dover in 1939 to cycle to London, made the right comment at a news conference to launch a new parliamentary campaign for a Community-backed Dover-Calais Channel tunnel. "My very good English teacher at grammar school," he said, "used to quote to us the London newspaper headline: 'Fog in Channel: Europe isolated'. As it was in the beginning, so it shall be, and there is no point Europeanists like me for the time being pretending otherwise."

Quick response to reactor incidents

From the Secretary of the Central Electricity Generating Board

Sir, In his letter published on May 16, Mr Frank Roy, MP, may have unwittingly misled readers when he refers to eight different ministers sharing "responsibility for emergency arrangements arising from any serious accident or malfunction at a nuclear power station".

In her reply to Mr Hooley's parliamentary question on May 12, the Prime Minister made it clear that it is not ministers but the operator of the nuclear power station who is responsible for providing the police with advice and information on which a decision to evacuate the population in the vicinity of a nuclear power station could be taken; also that it is the responsibility of the police and local authorities to provide appropriate warnings to the public and supervise its evacuation.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is the operator of nine nuclear power stations in England and Wales, and it has established plans for dealing with emergencies at its nuclear power stations. These plans are approved by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate and are dovetailed with the emergency plans which local authorities have set up for dealing with any emergencies having no connexion with nuclear power.

At the end of his letter Mr Hooley implied that nuclear mishaps are occurring "every three or four months or so". What should be made clear is that nuclear power in this country has an outstanding record of safety. Since 1962, when the CEBG first began operating nuclear power stations, no incident at any of its nuclear stations has involved evacuation of the surrounding population.

Your faithfully,
J. W. BAKER, Secretary
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street, EC4,
May 20.

Fictional church unity

From the Bishop of Chester

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent's article (May 12) on the increasing friendliness between the Established and Roman Catholic churches was convincing proof of the universal recognition of the historical importance and correctness of the course of our country's foreign policy.

That is how the Kremlin sees the games. Approval of Soviet policy generally and of the seizure of Afghanistan in particular is the purpose for which the Kremlin will, to the greatest extent open to it, pervert and exploit the games. Anyone participating in them lends himself to exploitation for that purpose, however he may wish or intend otherwise. By the fact of that perversion the Moscow Olympics have a political significance far transcending any possessed by ordinary trading links. The bigger and better the games, the more the Soviet Union will be encouraged to think that its present aggression is condoned and future aggression may be. It is not too late to pull out of them.

However, a dictum of Lenin concerning the desirability and methods of uniting the varying bodies of the Social Democratic Movement on a common platform is worth repeating: "Before uniting, and in order to unite, we must first decisively and definitely break a line of separation." Otherwise, *non-union* would be merely a fiction, covering up the present confusion and preventing its radical removal.

Many self-sacrificial souls, in Romanism, Anglicanism and Non-conformity, have made strenuous efforts over the past 50 years to show those areas of agreement amongst Western Christians and have enabled us charitably to act in and upon them. My one recurring fear is that the areas of separation are neither adequately defined nor honestly faced, and well this happens there will be in our church unity efforts both an element of fiction and, even worse, the developing and attractive sport of "unity by dilution".

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BISHOP OF CHESTER,
Chester, CH1 2JD.

Not cricket

From the Curator, Lord's Cricket Ground

Sir, Sir Geoffrey Jackson is not quite accurate in his letter (May 21). The cricket match in Aleppo took place, three years later than he states, in 1976.

If Dublin be classified as "over-seas" there is a still earlier cricket reference to be found. "Krickett" was proscribed by Cromwell's Commissioners throughout all Ireland. All "sticks" (sic) and balls were to be burnt at the stake by the common hangman.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN GREEN,
Lord's Cricket Ground,
St John's Wood, NWS,
May 22.

From Mr H. D. Coverley
Sir, May I correct Mr McVittie (May 16) with regard to the earliest consul in Oporto?

There were five consuls selected by the British factory at Oporto before John Withered in 1756: the consul was Walter Maynard, appointed in 1659.

Yours faithfully,
H. D. COVERLEY,
1 Lower Densome Wood,
Woodgreen,
Hampshire,
May 16.

Threat to refugee schools

From Mr John Stebbing

Sir, The likely closure of the schools for 178,000 Palestinian refugee children in Jordan and Syria, reported on April 26, is very serious news.

Since 1972 I have visited many refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and Jordan. On every occasion I have been struck by the schools for refugees—the great devotion of the staff and the exceptional brightness and application of the children. The concentration of population enabled the excellent UNRWA/Unesco pre-secondary system to reach 90 per cent of refugee children as long ago as 1966-67; 47 per cent of these were girls; figures which considerably exceed the averages in the Arab states. The teaching staff, always highly qualified, is now entirely Palestinian.

The host governments of the refugees, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel, have provided very good secondary education and the Arab

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Public pay and private expectations

From Professor Innis Macbeath

Sir, Nobody doubts that the Government, so far as it can, should set an example of prudent and sensible conduct as an employer. But to what extent does it have "direct control" of what happens in the public sector (leading article, May 22)? The phrase embraces seven million people in a range of industries and occupations at different levels of development. Surely the events of 1971-72 and 1978-79 should have disabused us of the notion of "direct control" in a vacuum. The ease with which one union may disrupt a dockyard or close an airport by calling out a few members should have driven home the lesson after the change of government last year.

Comparabilities exist. People make comparisons, usually on the basis of some habitual relativity between one job category and another. Bargaining on this basis is likely to be inflationary if it is unmonitored and makes no allowance for change. But it seems unduly pessimistic to write off conscientious factor comparisons because of leapfrogging bred out of ignorance and traditional assumptions.

Every employing organization has its pay policy and develops its structure of comparability. The bigger it is the more formal and categorized the structure becomes, as a rule. There are also seven million people in Britain employed in companies of 2,000 or more (Professor George Bain's figures, quoted in the Bullock report) and these companies employ about two million overseas as well. The pay of hundreds of thousands of others is affected or even determined by national joint councils of one kind or another.

Side by side with these facts of our economic and social life are conflicting concepts of value and equity; their antiquity, fervour and application vary. If we do not explore the factors that make up these attitudes and the relationships between the arbitrary bundles of activity we call "jobs", what basis is there for control? Even common sense works only if you have enough in common.

It is true that previous government attempts at "direct control" of incomes in general have had unwelcome side effects and collapsed for one reason or another. But what about the "medium-term" fiscal and monetary stance which should succeed inflation and inflationary expectations out of the economy? "Should" implies no certainty; but we can be sure of side effects.

If one were designing a fiscal policy to scotch industry, especially modelling and/or basic industry, what better combination could one choose than a high interest rate, a high exchange rate, development of large organizations with stringent central budgeting conventions, and totally open commercial frontiers—in an economy traditionally geared to importing commodities and exporting capital?

Squeezing inflation by remote control squeezes a lot more, including the necessarily patient work of finding fresh hope and even modest expectations of worthwhile activity for people locked in and then trapped in diving enterprises more often than not the opportunity to look comes too late, or is lost in a

Microprogression?

From Mr A. J. M. Meggs

Sir, When the people of this country elected the present Conservative Government, I feel certain that one of the major aspirations was to open the way for a bold, new and innovative approach to some of our familiar economic and industrial problems, particularly the problem of inflation.

How justified that hope is proving to be! In particular I refer to recent discussions within the Government to remove tobacco from the retail price index, thus allowing the level of tax on tobacco to be raised without affecting the rate of inflation. This is surely a stroke of imaginative genius; and as tobacco is a luxury item enjoyed by a mere 20 million British people, it is certainly quite justified.

Risks of immunization

From Dr Dennis D. Cowen

Sir, During the past few days I have seen in my practice four young children aged between six months and five years who have contracted whooping cough. Two of these children, who are brother and sister, have a new-born infant sibling in the home who, if he contracts the disease, will be in imminent danger of his life. Underlying this melancholy story will bear repetition by my general practitioner colleagues in other areas in the coming months.

Much of the responsibility of this state of affairs must be borne by those who have sought to publicize the association (so far unproven) of whooping cough immunization and brain damage in immunized infants. The most prominent of these is Mr Jack Ashley, MP.

Mr Ashley has one magnificent achievement to his credit, namely the compensation of victims of the

thallidomide tragedy. One must assume that similar humanitarian motives impelled him in his whooping-cough immunization compensation campaign. The outcome, however, has been a disastrous reduction in whooping-cough immunization and indeed in all forms of immunization, with results which are only too evident. In particular, a number of infant deaths have occurred which might have been avoided and similar tragedies are probable.

I would now urge those individuals in influential positions to use their access to the media and their undoubted flair for publicity to promote the resurgence of the previous immunization policy which was so successful in educating these diseases from our infant population in past years.

Yours faithfully,
D. D. COWEN,
18 Elm Grove, Emerson Park,
Hornchurch, Essex,
May 14.

We must find ways to ensure that he has not drafted the requiem for industry in Britain; we cannot dispose people to make and do things by squeezing alone.

Yours faithfully,
INNIS MACBEATH,
London Business School,
Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, NW1,
May 23.

From Mr B. Gottlieb
Sir, I found your leading article on public sector pay (May 17) was somewhat unbalanced.

You say that because in the Civil Service the pay research system works a year in arrears (it does not!), during a period of declining real wages those covered by pay research suffer cuts in their living standards later than others.

An error when the pay research system is again allowed to operate, civil servants will be paid each April roughly what their counterparts in other employment are setting for at that time. If living standards of middle managers, clerks and typists fall in industry, then it must follow as the night the day that civil servants' standards will fall as the same time.

However, pay research has not been allowed to work since 1975, and each year because of incomes policy or staging, civil servants have been getting less than pay research which Sir Derek Rayner, no less, has been a member) indicates that they should have.

The civil servants have followed the inflationary hunt: the system ensures that they never lead. Top civil servants, outside this system, so far from being paid above market rates as you suggest are kept far below them by the Boyle Committee.

Yours faithfully,
B. GOTTLIEB,
49 Gresham Gardens, NW11,
May 17.

From Canon Eric James
Sir, Can one of your readers kindly help me to explain to an employee in the public sector why he should accept what the Prime Minister is asking him to accept—a pay increase below the level of inflation—when she has just taken on another £48,500 pa (plus a little from Lazard's profits)?

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES,
Canon Missioner of St Albans,
43 Hylwell Hill,
St Albans, Hertfordshire,
May 23.

But why stop there? Surely there is tremendous scope here for the bold and innovative government economist. I have one belated suggestion which I believe could transform the economy overnight. Why not base the retail price index on the cost of the microprocessor? I understand that this ubiquitous piece of electronic wizardry, which will soon affect the life of every person in the country, enjoys the unique distinction of having become progressively cheaper over the past few years.

Would we not then become the envy of every Western economy, and be blessed with a negative inflation rate?

Yours faithfully,
A. J. M. MEGGS,
23b Whitingsall Road, SW6,
May 17.

thallidomide tragedy. One must assume that similar humanitarian motives impelled him in his whooping-cough immunization compensation campaign. The outcome, however, has been a disastrous reduction in whooping-cough immunization and indeed in all forms of immunization, with results which are only too evident. In particular, a number of infant deaths have occurred which might have been avoided and similar tragedies are probable.

I would now urge those individuals in influential positions to use their access to the media and their undoubted flair for publicity to promote the resurgence of the previous immunization policy which was so successful in educating these diseases from our infant population in past years.

Yours faithfully,
D. D. COWEN,
18 Elm Grove, Emerson Park,
Hornchurch, Essex,
May 14.

universities have readily accepted students for degree courses. Three new universities have opened in the West Bank. First-class teacher and vocational training institutions have been established in the refugee areas. As a result, a great many well-qualified Palestinians are in responsible professional posts throughout the Arab world; they are employed in all the UNRWA welfare and relief activities, in health care and in the agricultural extension services of the military government. Palestinian staff could in a short time take over these services.

A self-governing Palestinian Arab state fully compatible with regional security is a real possibility. It is therefore essential that every development of Palestinian services should be carefully maintained. The particular UNRWA/Unesco schools threatened with closure total 111 in Syria and 199 in Jordan: 94 of the Syrian schools and 122 in Jordan had to operate double shifts in 1978-79. Despite these extremely daunting circumstances the schools

have produced remarkable results, year after year. This dedication should not be met with the closure of 310 schools and the dismantling of such an important part of the UNRWA/Unesco educational system.

The threatened closure follows a shortfall of £26m in annual voluntary contributions to UNRWA. Recent events in Afghanistan, Iran and the Arab world suggest that the EEC would do well to guarantee this small sum and prevent the closure of the schools on August 1. The Community might also consider capital assistance so that new schools could be provided to reduce the severe strains of double-shifting. This would be a fitting prelude to the expected EEC initiative to the United Nations.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STEEBING,
Fair Beeches,
Burcot,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire,
May 12.

Publish and be damned

From Mrs J. A. C. Platts

Sir, There was a time when a modest author submitted his manuscript to a publisher in the belief that he would receive a fair verdict as to its literary merits. If that faith was ever justified, Mr Rosenzweig's letter to you of May 17, even more than the BBC programme on "the hype", shows that it is no longer.

Why is it necessary to make huge profits out of trash? Why do writers as good as Geoffrey Giggson and Angus Wilson need to be subsidised by such rubbish? The answer lies not in the philistine nature of the reading public but in the greed of publishers. In the great days of British literature it was booksellers and printers who produced what the author wrote. The overpaid and overloaded staffs of today, the expensive premises, the glossy advertising—these are spun out of nothing and have to be paid for. If an author of the standing of those mentioned by Mr Rosenzweig paid his own printer and his own postage, his books would make him more profit than they do now. He would also have the great satisfaction of producing his work to his own standards of suitability.

I believe that a civilized society can no longer accept publishers as the patrons of literature. Not every author wishes to—or can—produce his own work, but it should not be beyond the wit of an altruistic body such as the Society of Authors or the Writers' Guild of Great Britain to set up a central non-profit-making organization where editorial advice and liaison with printers is provided, so that what is launched on the bookshelves and the public is what the author wished to write, and exactly at that cost. The money for the organization could be raised by a small grant now spent on unsatisfactorily by the Arts Council.

Yours faithfully,
BERYL PLATTS,
9 Crooms Hill, SE10,
May 17.

Musicians' Union dispute

From the Master of the Queen's Music and others

Sir, The prospect of a head-on collision between the Musicians' Union and the BBC is nothing less than horrifying. Wherever the rights and wrongs lie, whatever the justifications or excuses may be in the dispute, the warnings of redundancy notices and the inevitable threat of a strike from June 1 can lead only to human and artistic impoverishment, misery, resentment and animosity which could outlive us all.

On one side stands a union representing the musical profession of Great Britain whose skills, standards and professionalism are the greatest in the world; on the other side, contrary men and women of integrity working in the glorious tradition developed from the Charter of Lord Reith.

Together the musical profession and the BBC have created an ongoing artistic glory which has survived a world war and has developed a huge public of sophisticated music lovers, the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts being but one instance of this collaboration, so that the nation has been able to echo the Prime Minister's recently expressed sentiments that only the best is good enough for Britain.

May we plead most humbly and sincerely to both parties in this difficult dispute to return to the table with the utmost expedition. Furthermore may we formally offer ourselves as mediators in the event of a deadlock in the urgent hope that what would be a social, cultural, and national disgrace, may be avoided.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM WILLIAMSON,
KENNETH ROBINSON,
DONALDSON,
WALLIS HUNT,
510 Ben Jonson House,
Barbican, EC2,
May 8.

Arts Council spending

From Mr Neville Braybrooke

Sir, I have nothing against prizes being awarded to authors—and indeed was delighted when my wife, who writes under the name of Isabel English, won the Katherine Mansfield prize some years ago for her collection *Life After All and Other Stories*. But on the same morning (May 19) I read in your pages Melvyn Bragg's defence of the recent National Book Awards sponsored by the Arts Council. I received a note from the London Library informing me that Arts Council grants paying half the subscription for writers were no longer available. A case, perhaps, of robbing Peter to pay Paul?

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE BRAYBROOKE,
Grove House,
Castle Road,
Cowes,
Isle of Wight,
May 20.

From the Director, Sadler's Wells Theatre

Sir, Last Melvyn Bragg's interesting article on the subject of Arts Council's support for literature (May 19) should leave your readers with a contrary impression, may I point out that Sadler's Wells Theatre runs with the financial support of its audiences, commercial sponsors, the Greater London Council, Islington Education Council and other smaller contributors.

As a building without a committee of its own management, Sadler's Wells does not currently receive direct financial support from the Arts Council although we do work with the council and I hope approbation of that body.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN REMINGTON,
Director,
Sadler's Wells Theatre,
Rochester Avenue, EC1,
May 20.

4. I. Mischevanko
5. E. Asplund
6. H. Karlsson
Best British rider:
m. 7-29.1.
7. Italia.
8. G. Martin.
9. G. Saroussi.
10. J. R.
11. All same time.
12. R. Visentini.
13. at 14sec. 3.
14. at 1.16.

...and the United States team included two of the three best players in the world—and that both would be competing on clay courts, the surface that most suits them—there was never much

It was, even so, a close set in which Mrs Lloyd was three times a break down but twice broke back she made an untidy start, but then began to drive harder

MEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: B. Torsney (Rumsey) and E. Torsney (U.S.) beat H. Silberstein (Tulsa) and J. Gomer (Knoxville), 6-7, 6-5. **Final:** C. K. Warwick and M. Edmondson (Australia) beat V. N. and P. Porter (France), 6-2, 6-2. **Consolation:** C. K. Warwick and Edmondson beat Torsney and Torsney, 7-5, 6-2.

MUNICH: Bavaria championing Men's singles semi-final round: R. Gens and E. G. Simonson (Sweden) beat C. K. Warwick and C. P. Freys (France), 6-2, 6-2. **Final:** Gens beat Freys, 6-2, 6-2.

Willis took us through, and long past, luncheon while, boasting Barry Toates of the Boston Racquet Club by 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 5-8, 6-3; and since he looked exhausted as the end of the fourth set in which he lost a 5-7 lead.

It says much for his strength of body and mind that he came back.

This contest was of some splen-

QUARTER-FINAL ROUNDS

Mechanic's beat C. Lumley
Machinists' beat
S-1, S-2, T-1, T-2
S-3, S-4, L-1, L-2
T-3, T-4, H-1, H-2
H-3, H-4, G-1, G-2
SEMI-FINAL ROUND:
Toates beat Hyland 6-3,
Kendall beat Hyland 6-3,

WALLS
1 Royal
S. 6—
West K.
S. 1—
York.
Morrell
Madden
Lord's
S. 2—
S. 3—
S. 4—
S. 5—
S. 6—

SPORT

Football

Greenwood names all but two of his party

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Five England players, Birdie, Huddle, Barnes, Robson and Cunningham, are in competition for two remaining places in the party of 22 for the European Championship in Italy next month. Twenty now know that they are definitely in the group.

Mr Greenwood does not have to officially announce the final party until after he returns from an England team visit to Australia next weekend but following the victory over Scotland at Hampden Park on Saturday there was no point in delaying the naming of all those players who had made lasting contributions to the arrival of England in the finals.

The conspicuous success of Mariner and Johnson in the attack against Scotland made it less important to seek the use of Birdie as replacement for Francis whose Achilles tendon injury has ruled him out of contention. Birdie now waits to see whether he is one of the lucky two among the five which also includes the promising midfielders, Kennedy and Robson who will be going to Australia.

Mr Greenwood's initial party of 20 contains no surprises but as it seems likely that he will select at least one winger, either Cunningham, who is not completely fit, or Barnes, who has been promoted from the waiting list.

Several players will be disappointed, not least Devonshire, the West Ham United player, who has had such a fine season but no disgrace himself at Wembley in the match against Northern Ireland. Lloyd, the Nottingham Forest central defender, might also have won a place if he had shown better form against Wales. As it is Watson has no comparable cover.

It may now hazard a guess that the team who will play against Belgium in the first European Championship match will have doubts in only two positions. If Mills recovers in time from a damaged wrist, Sansom will be under pressure to defend back, and there is still debate over the comparative merits of Kennedy and Brooking. That being so, the team could be: P. Shilton (Liverpool), J. Corrigan (Manchester City), P. Neal (Liverpool), M. Anderson (Nottingham Forest), M. Jones (Ipswich Town), P. Thompson (Liverpool), D. Watson (Southampton), E. Hughes (Wolverhampton Wanderers), T. Charny (Leeds United), K. Sansom (Crystal Palace), R. Williams (Manchester United), T. Brooking (West Ham United), S. Coppell (Manchester United), K. Keegan (SV Hamburg), T. McDermott (Liverpool), D. Johnson (Liverpool), P. Mariner (Ipswich Town), A. Woodcock (Cologne).

The 20 named so far are: P. Shilton (Liverpool), J. Corrigan (Manchester City), P. Neal (Liverpool), M. Anderson (Nottingham Forest), M. Jones (Ipswich Town), P. Thompson (Liverpool), D. Watson (Southampton), E. Hughes (Wolverhampton Wanderers), T. Charny (Leeds United), K. Sansom (Crystal Palace), R. Williams (Manchester United), T. Brooking (West Ham United), S. Coppell (Manchester United), K. Keegan (SV Hamburg), T. McDermott (Liverpool), D. Johnson (Liverpool), P. Mariner (Ipswich Town), A. Woodcock (Cologne).

England optimistic after emerging unscathed from week of trauma

By Norman Fox

Candidly, at the end of the mangled British international championship, unequivocal congratulations should have gone to Northern Ireland for winning the first time in 66 years. Scotland and England, playing to avoid last place at Hampden Park on Saturday, should have been wretchedly embarrassed but in the end England, after winning 2-0, walked away from a bad week as the victors.

The best that one could say for Scotland was that they were far from healing the scars of Argentina was that England played considerably better than at Hampden Park and Northern Ireland. Had they not, the prospect of an ignominious failure against Belgium in the first match of the European championship on June 12 would have loomed as large as Scotland's disastrous opening World Cup failure against Peru in 1930.

At its most elementary, the game was decided by England's taking of two chances and Scotland's inability to accept any of a half dozen that fell their way. There was the slight of flimsy Scottish goalkeeping, but that has become endemic in their games against England and is not the fundamental cause of failure. Scotland under Jack Stein's guidance have not yet found what Ron Greenwood would call a 'collective character'.

They have discovered a fine young talent in Strachan who sometimes outshines England's midfield, and they will be well served by McLeish, but they still rely on the slowing legs of Gemmill and full back McGrain. Elsewhere there was little cohesion and the attack was mysteriously deprived

Scotland performed well in their period of immediate need but Dalgleish who was more lively than accurate missed expensively after Jordan had cleverly beaten Thompson on the byline and pulled the ball back. At that point England seemed to sense that they had suffered the worst that Scotland could conjure and soon Mariner was heading off the line from Mariner's Rough saving brilliantly from Wilkins.

The crowd desperately called for Gray, who he did arrive after 53 minutes, more mobility to the Scottish attack and was stopped almost at the point of scoring by Sansom. He was also fouled by Clemence, who pulled the ball back. At that point Dalgleish centred low and powerfully.

No one deserved to settle the game's outcome. It was a classic tangle of the two teams' strengths. Coppell who took up another opportunity created by Johnson's speed. The referee ignored claims for a foul and Johnson played the ball across to Brooking whose delicate back-heeled pass found Coppell. The first shot rebounded off Rough but the second beat

Mariner: fulfilled hope and earned place in party.

of its most useful partnership when Gray was sent on to join Johnson and Dalgleish retreated into advanced midfield.

Although the spasmodic best of Scotland's football was epitomised by the inspired false hope, England's victory was based upon less transient things—Coppell's unremitting support work, Watson's whipping presence in defence against the awesome power in the air of Jordan; the comparative lack of pace of Wilkins and the flow of Brooking's diagonal movements.

Mr Greenwood's hope that Mariner would be able to act as a bridge between Johnson and Woodcock's role alongside Johnson in attack was surprisingly well fulfilled. Neither player has the pace of a Woodcock but their pace consistently played havoc with Scotland's uncoordinated defence.

Between them Johnson and Mariner made the crucial first goal after eight minutes. Johnson regularly sprinted to the right and the defence could assemble. Mariner headed down for Brooking to leap forward and beat Rough.

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Racing

Cairn Rouge could be best filly in Britain

From an Irish Racing Correspondent

Cairn Rouge staked a convincing claim for being the best three-year-old filly in these islands by beating Millingdale Lillie and Mrs Penny by a much bigger margin than did Quick at the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket, when she won the Irish equivalent at the Curragh on Saturday.

This Irish classic under the sponsorship of Goffs, the bloodstock auctioneer, was worth more than £2,000 to the winner, who had herself been bought as a yearling at Goffs for £1,000.

Michael Cunningham, her trainer, declared her a classic filly in the making as long ago as last October. His confidence was vindicated as Cairn Rouge, drawn on the rail, sprinted through an opening in the two furlong marker to take the lead from the second furlong and quickly go clear. In the centre of the course those Mrs Penny, were fighting their customary duel but well before the winning post it was obvious that all that was now at issue was the destination of the second prize.

At the line, Cairn Rouge was two and a half lengths ahead of the second, Mrs Penny, who had been even wider if Tony Murray had been severe on her. This daughter of Pitcairn is the best filly I have seen since lines, her dam, Little Hills, having been a modest hurdlar, but there is no questioning the superiority of her over Saturday's field. Cairn Rouge now joins the Irish team for the Royal Ascot meeting in June, where, provided the ground does not become soft, she would be one of the bankers in the Coronation Stakes.

Later on Saturday afternoon the Robert Sangster colours were carried to another famous victory by the unbeaten Vaguely Noble colt, Gonzales, in the one and a half mile Gallinule Stakes. Vincent O'Brien says that he did not enter him in the English Derby because he did not think he would act on the course. However, he is engaged by the Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) at Chantilly on June 8 and the Irish Sweepstake on June 10. He will run in both those Derbies, although only the home event is at present a confirmed target. In the Gallinule he won convincingly by three lengths over Saturday's field. Cairn Rouge, who is still standing their ground in the English Derby.

Remand's son wins

Tokyo, May 25.—Oppekhushu, a son of the British-bred Remand, won the 114 million yen (about £60,000) Japanese Derby before a crowd of 100,000 at the Tokyo Racecourse today. Oppekhushu, ridden by Hiroyuki Gohara won by a neck from the favourite, Monte Primo.—Reuter.

Racing

Piggott says he rides Monteverdi after all

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Lester Piggott has announced that he will be on Monteverdi in the Derby after all. The immediate reaction of the hills was to reintroduce the one-time favourite for our premier classic into the betting at 10-1. Their other leading prices now read: 9-2 Hello, 8-1 Water Mill, 9-1 Hello Gorgeous, Nicks, Tyravos and 12-1 Master Willie.

In politics they say that a week is a long time and it seems to me that the same is the case in racing. Seven days ago Piggott was reported as saying that Monteverdi was useless after he had finished third in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket. He was then said to be disenchanted with the colt who topped last year's Free Handicap after winning the Dewhurst Stakes. Piggott added that he was looking forward to teaming up with whichever of Dick Herr's two colts, Willie Carson or Elia-Mane-Mou on his first appearance at Newmarket this season. Gregorin is my selection.

Bill O'Connell, who has a host of useful sprinters this season, is banking that blunders will have an electric effect on Abdu in the Temple Stakes and the second to Elia-Mane-Mou on his first appearance at Newmarket this season. Gregorin is my selection.

As for Piggott, he may have his own ideas about Monteverdi, but come Derby Day no one will be keener to win what will be the most valuable race that this country has ever staged. He has gained eight victories in this particular classic already.

Now it is up to O'Brien to deliver the goods as he has done in the past with Larkspur, Nicks, Ivor, Roberto and The Murel.

Racing

Paranete has record win in Saint-Alary

From Desmond Stoneham

Paris, May 25.—Paranete, wearing the French colours, won the Prix de Saint-Alary, a 1,000-franc race, by a neck from the favourite, Monte Primo.

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Racing

Red Ruf to solve a Redcar puzzle

By Michael Seely

Peter Walwyn can be land Gold Cup, today at Redcar with Red Ruf to solve a Redcar puzzle.

First things first, however. Today Piggott will be, at Sandown Park, principally to ride Gregorin for O'Brien in the Brigadier Gerard Stakes. There would be no more appropriate winner of this valuable prize than Brigadier Gerard's own son, R. B. Cheese, who is arguably not only the best, but the best-looking colt to have been sired so far by John and Jean Hloppe's champion of champions.

The fact remains, however, that R. B. Cheese was beaten three years ago by the legendary Gregorin over today's course and distance towards the end of April and today he is only 3lb better off. At 10-1, he is a long way from being a favourite. In the meantime, he has been a consistent performer in the Champion Stakes, having won it twice in the past two years.

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Rugby Union

Forwards give Lions edge but list of injured grows

From Richard Streeton

Bloemfontein, May 24
Orange Free State 17
British Lions 21

Improved control and forceful driving play by the forwards brought the British Lions their first successive win of the series in six days' time. If there was less cause for satisfaction from the play of the Lions' defence, it must not be forgotten that this remains the area most affected by injuries.

Holmes and Rees joined the casualty list. Holmes went off 15 minutes from the point of his left shoulder. An X-ray examination showed torn ligaments. Rees, the Welsh wing, was injured in the first half. Estimates of when he can play again vary between a week and three weeks. Rees, the Welsh wing, was injured in the first half. Estimates of when he can play again vary between a week and three weeks.

The Lions need emergency cover for such a crucial test as a scrum half as quickly as possible. There is an obvious replacement in John Robble, of Grestonstone and Ireland, who is in Bulawayo this weekend on tour with the Zimbabwe club, the Goshawks. Squires, the England winger, would be most people's selection if the Lions decide to field a converted Bolmer's effort. Wolmaras made the score 14-11 with a try but the Lions drew away with Rees' penalty and a try by Wheeler from the front of the line-out. A wild pass in defence gave Gerber, a creative force on tour with the Zimbabwe club, the Goshawks. Squires, the England winger, would be most people's selection if the Lions decide to field a converted Bolmer's effort. Wolmaras made the score 14-11 with a try but the Lions drew away with Rees' penalty and a try by Wheeler from the front of the line-out. A wild pass in defence gave Gerber, a creative force on tour with the Zimbabwe club, the Goshawks.

The Lions won by a goal, a penalty goal and three tries against a goal, a penalty, and two tries, and a scrum half as quickly as possible. There is an obvious replacement in John Robble, of Grestonstone and Ireland, who is in Bulawayo this weekend on tour with the Zimbabwe club, the Goshawks. Squires, the England winger, would be most people's selection if the Lions decide to field a converted Bolmer's effort. Wolmaras made the score 14-11 with a try but the Lions drew away with Rees' penalty and a try by Wheeler from the front of the line-out. A wild pass in defence gave Gerber, a creative force on tour with the Zimbabwe club, the Goshawks.

Béziers defence holds out for victory

From a Special Correspondent

Paris, May 25
Béziers 10 - Stade Toulousain 6

Béziers are still the strongest of the Languedoc teams and yesterday they won their seventh French championship final in 10 years. With a powerful back line of whom were over 30 years old, Béziers took a quick 10-0 lead in the first half of the final at Parc des Princes. Béziers' team of scrummers, a phase of the game in which Béziers had total control.

The first try was scored by the

Rugby Union

Springboks call on four newcomers

From Richard Streeton

Cape Town, May 25
The British Lions new here from Bloemfontein seven hours earlier than the Springboks, today, to avoid being involved in possible demonstrations. The Cape Town city centre yesterday was the scene of several civil disorders. The Lions were not expected to be in any danger from the protesters but they might use the team's arrival at Cape Town airport for political capital. At the suggestion of the South African authorities the Lions left by a dawn flight from Johannesburg.

Both play their first matches on the Lions against the Proteas at Stellenbosch on Tuesday. Ward, a former Springbok, who is now the only remaining fit half-back of four originally brought on tour, otherwise the most important selection at Durban is Seattie, the young Scottish No. 8, as a wing forward.

The South African side to meet the Lions in the first international at Newlands on Saturday is a six changes from the team which beat the South Americans in the second international at Durban on May 3. Slightly more emphasis seems to have been placed by the selectors on mobility in attack even if a contradiction is evident in the main surprise, the dropping of the scrumhalf, Tommy du Plessis. In his place Divan Seattie is named. It is one of four new faces in the side.

Seattie is smaller and quicker than Tommy du Plessis, but he is a scrumhalf and has split an established club, provincial and international pairing. Seattie's approach might not be to the liking of the selectors, but he is a scrumhalf and has split an established club, provincial and international pairing. Seattie's approach might not be to the liking of the selectors, but he is a scrumhalf and has split an established club, provincial and international pairing.

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The South African side to meet the Lions in the first international at Newlands on Saturday is a six changes from the team which beat the South Americans in the second international at Durban on May 3. Slightly more emphasis seems to have been placed by the selectors on mobility in attack even if a contradiction is evident in the main surprise, the dropping of the scrumhalf, Tommy du Plessis. In his place Divan Seattie is named. It is one of four new faces in the side.

Seattie is smaller and quicker than Tommy du Plessis, but he is a scrumhalf and has split an established club, provincial and international pairing. Seattie's approach might not be to the liking of the selectors, but he is a scrumhalf and has split an established club, provincial and international pairing. Seattie's approach might not be to the liking of the selectors, but he is a scrumhalf and has split an established club, provincial and international pairing.

Béziers defence holds out for victory

From a Special Correspondent

Paris, May 25
Béziers 10 - Stade Toulousain 6

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Rugby Union

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Fixing and Floating: 7.05 Low Pay: 7.30 Israel and the Occupied Lands. Closedown at 7.55.
9.10 Over the Moon: Sam Dale explains how photographs are reproduced in newspapers.
9.25 Film: Maryland (1940) with Walter Brennan. Horrific, wealthy and beautiful scenery are here for those who look forward to breakfast TV. 10.55 International Game Final day of the PGA Championships being played at the Royal St George's course, Sandwich.
1.45 pm Grandstand: Frank Bough introduces: Racing from Cheltenham at 1.50, 2.25, 3.00: International Showjumping from Hickstead at 2.10 and 4.45: Athletics from the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham at 2.45, 3.20 and 4.45 where Seb

Coe is among the competitors in the CAU Inter-Comrades Championships. The ASA National Championships from the Derby Baths, Blackpool at 3.20, and the final holes, live, from the PGA Championships at Sandwich commencing 3.45.
6.00 News: with Jan Leeming.
6.10 Four Terrors: 6.30 The 11th Hour: Being filmed in this first of a series of five live broadcasts including a brother and sister who go back to Singapore to see their former nanny.
7.00 The 1980 World Superstars: David Vinc and Rod Picketing are the commentators in this tremendous test of athleticism being held in the Bahamas. Brian Jackson and John Sherwood carry the hopes of Great Britain against competitors from Canada, USA, Austria, Switzerland, Israel and Ireland.
8.10 Dallas: Who shot JR? With so many people after his blood it

think he shot himself just to spite them.
9.00 News: with Jan Leeming.
9.10 Film: Little Big Man (1970) starring Oscar winner Dustin Hoffman and Fay Dunaway. Hoffman plays the sole white survivor from Custer's Last Stand who tells the story of life in those times, spanning a period of over 100 years.
11.25 Bellamy's Europe: The In-repud biologist is now discovering the bergamot orchards tucked away in the southernmost corner of Italy.
11.55 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Telephone Switching: 7.05 Schrödinger Wave Equation: 7.30 Maths-Dual Cones. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School: Presented by Sarah Long and Ben Thomas. Today's story is Joe's Farm, written by Deborah Maule with pictures by Golan and Moira Macdon. 11.25 Closedown.
2.05 pm Film: Double Crossbones (1950) with Donald O'Connor playing a bumbling burglar forced into dishonesty after being falsely accused of dishonesty.
3.15 Film: On the Double has Danny Kaye playing the lookalike of a vital member of the D-Day planning committee to save him from a fate worse than death. Nearly 30 years old, it should be worth seeing for the sheer wit of Diana Dors and the not-so-svelte

Margaret Rutherford in action along with Wilfred Hyde White.
4.50 Rocket 150: The Great Railway Cavalcade. This year sees the 150th Anniversary of the first inter-city rail service. Brian Redhead and David Jackson of the National Railway Museum introduce working replicas of the trains used in those times and an authentic Advanced Passenger Train, the latest of the future (see Personal Choice).
5.50 Six English Towns: Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire is Alec Clifton-Taylor's subject today. This beautiful town, close to the Severn and the Avon, was built to serve the monastery and one of the original houses built in the Middle Ages will survive.
6.20 Bird Spot: Tony Sopar introduces the sixth of seven guides to birds. The cuckoo, an artist of the avian world, is the subject this evening.

6.30 Around with Allis: Max Faulkner is the playing partner of Peter Allis at the Royal Portcullis Golf Club. Perhaps it is Peter's turn to receive a lesson.
7.00 Die Entführung aus dem Serail, a comic opera by Mozart performed by the Bavarian State Opera conducted by Karl Böhm. 9.45 Nancy Mitford: A portrait by her sisters (see Personal Choice). 10.55 News.
11.00 Rock Athlete: In the second of three films tracing the story of rock climbing, Sid Peron features Peter Livesey, who is, in fact, a professional rock climber, and a controversial personality in the sport.
11.30 International Golf: Highlights of the final round in the 1980 Claretton St. George's Golf Championships after tea at the afternoon at Royal St George's, Sandwich. Introduced by Harry Redwood. 11.55 News. Ends 12.15.

THAMES

9.30 am Chortton and the Wheelies: The day the lights went out in the title of this programme and it is narrated by Joe Lynch: 9.40 Rainbow: Geoffrey Hayes explains to children when shouting can be useful and when it can be annoying: 9.55 Clapperboard: Chris Kelly gives viewers a preview of the new horror exhibition opening later this month in the cellar of the London Palladium: 10.25 The Grand British Experimental Railway (r).
11.25 Film: All Baba and the Forty Thieves, starring Jon Hall and Maria Montez.
1.00 pm News.

1.05 Bank Holiday Sports Special introduced by Dickie Davies. Beginning with a preview of the European Cup Final between Nottingham Forest and SV Hamburg, the programme continues with the ITV Six from Sandown (12.00, 2.30, 4.00) and Redcar (2.15, 2.45, 3.00) Wrestling starts at 3.30 from the Fairfield Ball, Croydon, followed by a round-up of the Bank Holiday Scene at 4.15. 4.45 Film: Sliders starring Larry Hagman and Lou Gossett. Changing from his ten-gallon "Dallas" hat, Larry Hagman plays Quince, a rogue who repeatedly sells his

black friend Jason as a slave and each time Jason escapes to rejoin him—but things go wrong. 5.30 News.



Nancy Mitford: BBC 2, 9.45

5.40 Charlie's Angels: The toothsome trio of 'tets are called in to nail a compulsive gambler turned thief who is suspected of a robbery worth a paltry \$40,000. 11.55 News. Ends 12.15.

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Country Dances.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 The Best of Myles (1).
9.00 News.
9.05 Start of the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Summer Riders.
10.48 The Show Shall Be Their Winding Sheet.
12.27 pm Brain of Britain.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.30 News.
2.32 The Doctor's Dilemma, by Shaw.
4.50 Story: The Birthday Guest.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The 27-Year Itch (6).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now.
7.45 Song of the Auvergne.
8.00 Play: The Braciers, by Gilly Fraser.
9.15 Is There Life After 50?
9.30 Letters from Writers.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Conversation Piece.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.05 The Hall of Fame.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 3

6.55 am (now only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Adam, Offenbach.
7.20 Records: Puccini 2—Rubin.
7.30 Records: Puccini 2—Rubin.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Wagner, Beethoven (Vin Comp).
8.15 Records: Wagner, Beethoven (Vin Comp).
8.30 Records: Wagner, Beethoven (Vin Comp).
8.45 Records: Wagner, Beethoven (Vin Comp).
8.55 Records: Wagner, Beethoven (Vin Comp).
9.00 Quartet (Esterhazy): Haydn (op 20 5), Mozart (K421).
10.30 Songs (C. Ludwig): pt 1: Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert.

Wavelengths: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 89.1 VHF. Radio 3 wave 247m/1215kHz and 90.92 VHF. Radio 4 wave 1500m/200kHz and 92.95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. 4.8C 261m, 9.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (453m). BBC Radio London 266m, 94.9 VHF.

RADIO



Charlton Heston: Radio 4, 9.30

1870-1914; 1912—Year of Cubisms; Haydn's Symphonic Development.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather.
5.05 Ray Moore.
5.05 David Hamilton.
10.05 Pete Murray.
12.02 pm This is Abba.
1.02 Barbershop 80.
1.30 Sport: Racing; Show Jumping; International Swimming.
6.02 John Dunn. 8.02 Folk on 2.
9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Pop Score. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon. 11.31 Radio 1 Roadshow. 1.31 pm Adrian Juste. 2.31 Paul McCartney. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Mike Rest. 10.02 John Peel. 12.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.30 pm With Radio 1. 7.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 453m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsday. 7.00 World News. 10.00 Twenty-four Hours. 10.30 am-11.00 am News. 11.00 am-11.30 am News. 11.30 am-12.00 pm News. 12.00 pm-12.30 pm News. 12.30 pm-1.00 pm News. 1.00 pm-1.30 pm News. 1.30 pm-2.00 pm News. 2.00 pm-2.30 pm News. 2.30 pm-3.00 pm News. 3.00 pm-3.30 pm News. 3.30 pm-4.00 pm News. 4.00 pm-4.30 pm News. 4.30 pm-5.00 pm News. 5.00 pm-5.30 pm News. 5.30 pm-6.00 pm News. 6.00 pm-6.30 pm News. 6.30 pm-7.00 pm News. 7.00 pm-7.30 pm News. 7.30 pm-8.00 pm News. 8.00 pm-8.30 pm News. 8.30 pm-9.00 pm News. 9.00 pm-9.30 pm News. 9.30 pm-10.00 pm News. 10.00 pm-10.30 pm News. 10.30 pm-11.00 pm News. 11.00 pm-11.30 pm News. 11.30 pm-12.00 pm News. 12.00 pm-12.30 pm News. 12.30 pm-1.00 pm News. 1.00 pm-1.30 pm News. 1.30 pm-2.00 pm News. 2.00 pm-2.30 pm News. 2.30 pm-3.00 pm News. 3.00 pm-3.30 pm News. 3.30 pm-4.00 pm News. 4.00 pm-4.30 pm News. 4.30 pm-5.00 pm News. 5.00 pm-5.30 pm News. 5.30 pm-6.00 pm News. 6.00 pm-6.30 pm News. 6.30 pm-7.00 pm News. 7.00 pm-7.30 pm 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